# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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# FIRST EDITION

## EUROPE.

### Mail Dates to Aug. 12.

### Speech of Baron Von Beust—English Opinion of Jeff. Davis—Napoleon at Troyes.

By the arrival of the steamship City of Antwerp, at New York, we have European dates to August 12.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

### The English Conservative Organ on Jeff. Davis.

The London *Morning Herald* of Aug. 12 says:—

The arrival of Mr. Davis at Liverpool has naturally excited a good deal of interest and attention Nor is there any reason to wonder at the warm reception he has met with; though there is much cause to rejoice at the quiet and unostentatious character which the demonstrations of respect and sympathy have assumed. Indeed, wherever he may show himself among Englishmen, Mr. Davis is sure to be welcomed with every mark of esteem and admiration. The heroes of an unfortunate cause are always popular with us, especially when they have struggled and suffered on behalf of a people struggling for national independence. Kossuth, fresh from a Turkish detention and from the Hungarian rebellion, was greeted with enthusiastic applause by every class of the community; even Mazzini's name was popular until the recollections of the gallant defense of Rome was effaced by other and less honorable associations. Political exiles always find us predisposed in their favor, whatever their party, and whatever the cause for which they have suffered. But no man could appeal more strongly to English sympathies than Mr. Jefferson Davis. In the first place, he represents a kindred people, a nation of English blood and English speech, whose assertion of their independence was based on principles thoroughly congenial to our own, and whose gallantry in the field and fortitude in endurance awakened in the hearts of Englishmen the strongest feelings of affection and admiration that were ever excited in this country by any foreign people or party. Again, the Southern cause had a peculiar hold on our sympathies because it was, to begin with, the cause of constitutional right and established law against the domination of a mere numerical majority; and because it was the cause of the weak against the strong, of eight millions against twenty. That hold was constantly deepened by the heroic courage and brilliant chivalry of the Southerners, and by the splendid achievements and admirable qualities of their leaders.

Moreover, Mr Davis commands our sympathies on his own account. Little known to us when he first took his place at the head of the Confederate Government, his character as it was displayed under all the trials and responsibilities of that high position under the vicissitudes of war, and in the darkness of the final catastrophe—his statesmanship, his administrative skill, his unbending courage, his unswerving rectitude, his unfailing resolution—won for him individually a regard only second to that felt for his country, and made him appear a worthy representative, in his own person, of the cause for which he labored, and the gallant people who had entrusted their fortunes to his hand. His subsequent sufferings, and the cruel wrongs he has endured with such unbroken spirit and such undaunted fortitude, have attracted towards him a still deeper sympathy and respect; and outside of a small sect of fanatics whose sympathies and wishes are always on the opposite side to those of their countrymen, there is no Englishman who would not pay to Jefferson Davis the tribute of reverence due to a great nature and a great calamity.

It would be unfortunate, and it would be unworthy, were the American people to take offense at the welcome given to the chief of the fallen Confederacy. We may request them to remember that we have nothing to do with their present feuds and merely political squabbles—with the abrogation of Southern State rights and the proscription of Southern citizens. To us, South and North are now parts of one American Union, and Mr. Davis is a man honored and esteemed throughout one-half of that Union, as few unsuccessful leaders have ever been honored by those whom they conducted to defeat and ruin. We welcome not the enemy of the United States, but the chief of the Southern people. We honor not so much the living as the dead; we express our sympathy with no present party strife, no possible aspirations for the future, but with a past that, however glorious, however honorable, however full of lofty deeds and great achievements, is beyond recall. That we sympathized with the South, that we believed its cause to be good, that we desired its triumph and lamented its fall, is known to every citizen of America. What should we gain by affecting to ignore our former sympathies, or to repent our past conduct? Were we to pretend now to condemn what we then admired, to believe the South in the wrong because she was conquered, and to abase ourselves at the feet of the conquerors, what should we gain, and what should we deserve, but the hearty contempt and utter loathing of every man, Northerner or Southerner, who took part loyally with the cause he believed to be just, and fought honestly to the last for his State or for the Union? Something of this feeling has been provoked already, owing to the disingenuous manner in which certain organs which, during the war, were notoriously at variance with the public feeling of their countrymen have since assumed to apologize for the sympathies they did not share, and to taunt the public with a penitence it has never professed. Any coldness or indifference in the present reception of the ex-President of the Confederate States would only suggest to the Americans how warmly he would have been welcomed had he triumphed, and induce them to believe that the favor and esteem of Englishmen depends not on the merit, but on the fortune of a statesman or a cause.

### The Irish Church Question as Presented by the Radicals.

The London *Times* of Aug. 12 says:—

The speech of Mr. Forster to his constituents at Bradford is worth notice as a plain and vigorous exposition of the real issue to be decided by the nation in November. Mr. Forster did not, indeed, confine himself to the great subject now before the people, for his address was delivered in accordance with an annual custom, and contained a review of all the chief matters discussed in the past session, and he had moreover something to say on his alliance with Mr. Miall in the coming contest at Bradford. But it is on the question of the Irish Church that Mr. Forster best deserves attention. * * * Mr. Forster, though trained, as he confesses in another school, is zealous in defense of the English Church. It is, he urges, a great engine of good. It brings home to the people in every part of the country, to a people ready and willing to receive them, the lessons and consolations of religion. The alien establishment in Ireland has failed entirely to recommend itself to the Irish nation, and to bind the English and Irish Churches together is to bind the living to the dead. In the same way it is impossible for any one who will candidly consider the facts of the case to deny that the Irish Church is a hindrance to Protestantism. Ireland is the only Catholic country in Europe, except Spain, where the ultramontane party is supreme. The establishment of the Protestant Church in Ireland makes conversion to it appear desertion from the weaker side, and thus arrays the sentiment which is especially strong in the Irish people against any disposition to admit Protestant ideas. If we turn to America we find a constant complaint from the priests that the Irishman in the second or third generation ceases to be a Catholic, and we are driven to the irresistible conclusion that the Irish establishment, through the antagonism it generates, has hindered rather than assisted Protestantism. It is indeed a mockery to those who understand that the essence of Protestantism is the independence of religious belief to believe that it can be propagated by an institution which is founded and maintained on the idea of compulsion. The Irish establishment is a practical denial of the faith it preaches. It is not supported by the free judgment of the Irish nation, but by the abused power of Great Britain.

We have dwelt upon Mr. Forster's argument upon the Irish establishment because this is the question of the hour, and to it alone, prominence ought to be given. It will be a great mistake in the conduct of the ensuing campaign if the simple issue before the country be obscured by extraneous topics. The victory will be easy if those broad principles which appeal to the intelligence of the people be constantly kept in sight.

## GENERAL NEWS.

### The English Squadron.

The *Osservatore Triestino* of the 6th of August says:—

The English squadron, under Vice-Admiral Lord Clarence Paget, arrived at Pola on the 31st July. The Austrian Vice-Admiral, Baron de Bourguignon, on board a war steamer, went immediately to meet the fleet. The next morning his Lordship, with his staff of officers, paid a visit to the commander of the fortress. In the evening Lord Paget was present at the theatre, and on his arrival the orchestra played the English national anthem. The performance consisted of a comedy in Italian, with pieces of vocal and instrumental music. The theatre was afterwards converted into a ball-room. "Rule Britannia" was played, and dancing was kept up until 2 o'clock in the morning.

## FRANCE.

### Death of Commodore Stevens.

The N. Y. *Herald's* correspondent, writing from Paris, August 11, says:—

It is my painful duty to announce the death of Commodore Edwin Stevens, of the New York Yacht Club. In a previous letter I communicated to you the fact that the Commodore had been compelled to relinquish his passage on the St. Laurent in consequence of a serious illness, which he or his friends very little understood. The Commodore remarked to me that he was unable to use his limbs freely in consequence of a severe attack of rheumatism, and that he should be compelled to lay by until he had somewhat recovered, when he proposed to go home. What he thought and what many of his friends supposed was rheumatism proved to be paralysis. Instead of improving he grew worse.

The fatal disease striking him at the extremities very rapidly approached his vitals, and on Friday night last, after lingering four or five days at death's door, he passed from this to the hereafter quietly and with perfect composure and satisfaction. He had all the attention that old and devoted friends could show him. Mr. Henry Stone, of Monroe county, was with him and saw that nothing was wanting to make his latter hours as comfortable as might be.

Mr. Stevens' remains have been laid away in the American Chapel, where they will rest until the departure of the steamer Napoleon III. from Havre, August 29, at which time they will be forwarded to New York for final interment. The Commodore's death has been greatly felt among his old friends and those who have met him casually in America or at home.

### Napoleon's Peace Speech at Troyes.

The London *Times* of Aug. 13, says:—

It may probably be thought the duty of the whole human race on the continent of Europe to express lively satisfaction at the speech which the Emperor Napoleon has made to the Mayor of Troyes. The *Moniteur* publishes it, it has been, or will be copied into every newspaper in Europe, it will be discussed at legations, in clubs, in cafes, and each man will call his neighbor's attention to the "peaceful declaration" of the great sovereign. * * * That France, tranquil and dignified, should condescend to abstain from an onslaught on her neighbors is looked upon by a large class of Frenchmen as an act of forbearance which it is the duty of foreigners reverently to appreciate. This feeling in the French people, and the seeming acquiescence of continental Europe in it is of bad augury for the world, since it shows that the sense of right is not strong enough to control the policy of these great military powers. It still remains part of the received code of political morals that war is a legitimate policy for a State and that a sovereign may fairly choose between a warlike and a peaceful career according as the one or the other is the more advantageous to his interests or more congenial to the theories which he has established in his own mind. In fact the public opinion seems to allow to the Emperor Napoleon a greater latitude than he himself claims. So far as we can learn from his own declaration and from his public acts he has no wish to engage in aggressive war. It is nine years since he went to Italy, and though during this long period a determination to find another enemy has been attributed to him, he has as yet kept the peace in Europe. The European public, however, almost encourage a different policy. By treating a war between France and Prussia as a very likely thing and, indeed, as the inevitable result of the proximity of two such full charged thunder-clouds, they do their best to realize their own suspicions and to verify their own predictions. We all know that such a war would be without any real provocation on the part of Germany and the result only of national jealousy in France. Let us, then, rather assume that the intention to make war is not to be attributed to any enlightened prince or to any highminded people. Let us take the speech at Troyes, reproduced officially as it has been in the *Moniteur*, as an authoritative reply to warlike rumors, and then say that it is what we have a right to expect from the responsible ruler of a great nation.

### Working of the Press Law.

The Paris *Pays*, of the 11th of August, publishes a most indignant article against the language of the last number of the *Lanterne*, which, the writer declares, has "brought the blood to his face from sheer indignation." *Le Pays* adds:—Yes; the matter is odious! The Emperor, the Empress, religion, public functionaries, the army, the judicial bench—all are dragged to the place of execution! Is this to last longer, and is the empire to remain unmoved and calm in presence of the filth which is thrown by shovelfuls into its face? Never in the dancing booths at the Barriers on carnival days have drunken dominos given themselves up to more abusive language or greater outrages. Come! come! politics are making their descent of "La Courtille!" Give way, men of good faith, of position, and of earnestness, virtuous citizens—allow these masqueraders to pass, the travesties of truth and honesty! We had predicted all this, and we now ask if our outspoken frankness is wrong? And you believe that a reign can go on in this fashion? No; venom is worse than the drop of water; if the latter, by constantly falling, hollows the stone, the former undermines thrones. At this moment there are six millions of electors who see the government of their choice made the object of the most monstrous attacks, and who are compelled to stand with their arms folded Finally, what is the object aimed at? And can our position be considered endurable? How! we give our labor, our fortune, our devotedness, our life; there is no abusive language that we do not endure, no bitter draughts that we have not had to swallow—yet you remain tranquil you allow yourself to be vilified and brought into depreciation, you, the empire, you, the Government, you, the Napoleons. The Napoleons! But that name alone ought to be an Ægis, a word to hold in awe these pests of journalism, so that all might repose in quietude under its shelter as beneath that of some majestic oak. The writer goes on for some time in the same strain, and then in a postscript announces the seizure of the *Lanterne* at all the newsvenders'.

### The Franco-American Cable.

The following correspondence in reference to the new cable to be laid from Brest to America is of interest:—

SIR WILLIAM ANDERSON'S REPORT.

LONDON, Aug. 3, 1868—Baron Emile d'Erlanger, Julius Reuter, Esq—Dear Sirs: With reference to the route projected for the cable between Brest and America, I have recommended it for the following reasons:—

By keeping in the five hundred fathom line upon Milne Bank and around the southern edge of the Grand Bank, there is no possibility of ice, or of any other agency that can be suggested, injuring the cable. The northern edge of the Grand Bank was avoided, because it is uncertain at what depth the icebergs ground. They are said, upon good authority, to ground at times in ninety fathoms.

It is not certain at what depth the vessels employed in the seal trade may sometimes choose to drop an anchor for the purpose of keeping their station in the track of ice floes.

These dangers are avoided by the track chosen for the proposed cable, and I am justified by my own experience in saying that the track from the southern edge of the Grand Bank to St. Pierre, and thence to the place of landing in America, is entirely free from any danger from ice, and does not cross any anchorage resorted to by the fleet of fishing vessels.

The cable upon Milne bank and from the Grand Bank to St. Pierre, and thence to America (upwards of 1200 miles), will be laid in water of such easy depth that repairs will be a matter of certainty; and we are justified from the soundings which already exist in affirming that the depth of water along the deep sea portion can be no greater than that in which the present Atlantic cables are laid.

I anticipate from the soundings about to be taken by the French ship of war that a good deal of favorable ground will be found from Milne bank to the Grand Bank of Newfoundland.

I am, dear sirs, yours faithfully,
(Signed) JAMES ANDERSON.

SIR WILLIAM THOMPSON'S AND OTHER REPORTS.

LONDON, August 4, 1868.—Gentlemen:—At your request we have much pleasure in handing you the present report on the cable recommended by us to be laid from Brest to St. Pierre and from St. Pierre to the coast of the United States.

The deep sea cable adopted is almost exactly similar to that used in 1865 and 1866. The great merit of this form is its strength, both absolute and relative to the strains required while laying the cable. The actual strength of this hemp and steel cable is 7¾ tons, while the strain required for submersion need not exceed 14 cwt. Even if it should be necessary to haul back any portion already laid, the strain need not exceed 1½ tons in the deepest water. The strength is, therefore, amply sufficient to meet all contingencies, with a margin as great as is allowed in any ordinary engineering construction or operation. We need hardly remind you of the experimental proof which has been given that this form of cable can, even if broken in the deepest water, be recovered by dredging; but we take the opportunity of expressing our deliberate opinion that this success was not fortuitous, but the experiment might be repeated as often as required with the like result. The power of transmitting messages through long submarine lines is no longer a matter of doubt, and the laws affecting their transmission are well understood. We can promise with certainty that through your enlarged core you will be able to send twelve words per minute, and by improved methods of signalling we expect to increase this minimum considerably. The length of your cable, which will be in deep water, will be no greater than that of the existing cables, and it will rest on the same smooth and safe bottom. The shallow water section will be a heavy cable protected against rust by a bituminous compound, as used for the Persian Gulf cable. The route avoids all considerable anchorages and all danger from icebergs, and should any interruption ever occur on this portion, it can be repaired with certainty and rapidity.

In conclusion, the strength of your cable is such as to render its submersion a safe operation; the route to be followed is eminently favorable, and a good commercial speed is sure to be obtained. You secure the advantage of a direct communication, and the risks you run are not greater in any way than those already surmounted.

We are gentlemen,
Your obedient servants,
WILLIAM THOMPSON, HENRY C. FORDE, and
C. F. VARLEY, FLEMING JENKIN.
LATIMER CLARKE.
Messrs. Erlanger and Reuter.

## SWITZERLAND.

### Queen Victoria's Reception at Lucerne.

The Lucerne (August 9) correspondence of *Galignani's Messenger* says:—Queen Victoria is now settled here, as Countess of Kent, in a beautifully-situated residence called the Villa (Pension) Wallace. It is built on a hill overlooking the town, with the Righi on the left, and Mont Pilatus, distinguished by its serrated ridge, upon the right, and the lake and snowy St. Gothard range of Alps immediately in front. Her Majesty, in coming here, used the same train that conveyed the royal party from Cherbourg to Paris, and in which there is good sleeping accommodation. The distance from Paris to Balse, on the Swiss frontier, is three hundred and twenty-three English miles, the route, except in the hilly wine districts, having little of a picturesque character to recommend it.

At Basle her Majesty and the royal party took breakfast, and here the officials of the Eastern Railway resigned their charge of the train to the officers of the Central Swiss Railway. That line, the works of which were executed by Mr. Brassey, traverses the district of the Jura through very beautiful scenery to Olten, at which point branches diverge to Lucerne and other Swiss centres. On quitting Basle the railway crosses the valley of the Birs over a lattice bridge, a little work of the famous battle-field of St. Jacob, where in 1444 1600 Swiss had the courage to withstand for ten hours a French army ten times more numerous, commanded by the Dauphin, afterwards Louis XI. Only ten of the Swiss escaped alive, and the battle of St. Jacob is still referred to as the Thermopylæ of Swiss history. The vineyards near the field produce red wine called Schweitzer Blut (Swiss blood). The railway continues for several miles along the flat land of the Rhine valley, and then leaving it turns to the right up the valley of the river Ergolz to Liestal, the seat of government of Bale-Campagne. A wide valley opens as the traveller approaches the Olten junction, and in fine weather the first view of the Bernese Alps may be observed. On leaving Olten the railway enters a beautiful valley, bordered by a varied outline of wooded heights, with the snow-capped Alps in front. Passing in succession the small stations of Zofingen, Dagmerzellen, Nebikon, Sursee (historically interesting as the scene of a battle in 1386, the second of the surprising victories by which Swiss independence was established), Rothenburg, and Emmenbruch, Lucerne is approached, through a charming district, with magnificent views on the left and right of the town.

The station here was handsomely fitted up, and in addition to the authorities a number of English were in attendance to welcome her Majesty.

The Queen and the royal family, with the ladies in waiting, will occupy the villa, and the other members of the royal suite will be accommodated in a pretty chalet situated in the grounds of the villa Wallace and closely adjoining the lake. Altogether the spot chosen for her Majesty's residence has charms of scenery of the most sublime character, probably not to be equalled in Europe.

It is expected that her Majesty will remain at Lucerne during the next three weeks, or probably until the first week in September. The continuance of the present fine weather will probably have an influence on the royal movements.

## AUSTRIA.

### Baron Von Beust to the German Sharp-Shooters.

Baron Von Beust, in his speech to the Rifle meeting at Vienna, Aug. 7, said:—

Gentlemen:—In the country to which I belonged I was present at two great German national festivals. Every one was then animated by the noblest enthusiasm; no disagreement was anywhere heard. It was glorious to hear the harmony of song mingle with the union of feelings and of thoughts. A year had scarcely passed before the civil war broke out in full force. It will be said that the German nation was united, but that its princes were not; that its Governments quarrelled and pushed their subjects into this sanguinary struggle. What a prodigious error! Cabinet wars are no longer made at the present day. (Enthusiastic cheers.) Whoever thinks that they are may believe with equal propriety that because storms burst in the sky, they are formed in the upper regions of the atmosphere, and are not due to the evaporations arising from the ground. The German people was not united. Everybody wished for a united, powerful, free Germany; but how was it to be arrived at? Opinions were divided upon this point in the North and in the South, in a portion of the North and in a portion of the South. But as unfortunately the point of view of parties is inflexible, and as mediating tendencies are not in the same condition long together, the violent collision in which we have taken part was rendered possible. May these unhappy experiences not be lost! Catch words and programmes, however conformable they may be to the tendencies of the public mind, are not in themselves sufficient to lead to the common good, and rarely succeed in bringing about an agreement in what that common good consists. Just and equitable ideas, resolute and honorable acts of these reconcile parties and bring nations together. (Cheers.) The policy of Austria no longer presses itself into the affairs of Germany, and no aspirations after vengeance fill the public mind in this empire (loud cheers); but no treaty prevents Austria from acquiring esteem, confidence, and regard by what her people or her Government produce and create. The free development of all moral and material resources, which neither the depreciating disfavor of our enemies, nor the anxious timorousness of our friends can now withdraw from the light of day, is not diplomatic action that can be stigmatized as intrigue, but the labor of the honest man who gains for himself esteem in pursuing it. Let us not be disturbed in this task, and may it be rendered easier to us by frank and honest sympathy—such sympathy as the comrades who have come from far and near to participate in these festivities have given us in so surprising and agreeable a manner and for which we cannot thank them sufficiently. Germany will not have to repent it. (Cheers.) Now, gentlemen, allow me to conclude by adding a word to you not only as a German, but more particularly as an Austrian. Austrians' feeling for Germany is what certainly no party in Germany rejects, and I may boldly add no nationality in the entire Austrian monarchy. But if it is desired to make the German element the pillar of this idea, then, gentlemen, it must not be separated from the other races who belong to the empire with equal right and fidelity, equally tried valor and devotion. (Cheers.) The union, the concord of all the nations living under the sceptre of our illustrious Emperor, can alone guarantee the fulfilment of that historically civilizing mission of Austria which is alike an interest of Austria and Germany. Therefore, gentlemen, I drink to peace and to reconciliation as the bearers of regular progress, the keepers of healthy freedom, as the sustaining pillars of secure and permanent order.

### The German Polar Expedition.

Fuller news has unexpectedly been received from the captain of this expedition. He writes:

"From Bergen to near the island of Jan Meyen we had a good and quick journey. In not quite six days we had made the whole distance, as we had calculated. We had thus accomplished within that period, in a straight line, 11 degrees, or 660 nautical miles, and in very changeable weather too. From a complete calm it changed to perfect storms and winds in manifold directions. Near Jan Meyen we had on the morning of the 30th of May a complete hurricane from the east; the sea began to surge very considerably, the air was thick with rain, so that one could hardly see a league in advance; the temperature fell from six degrees to one degree R., the rain soon was transformed into icy needles, and sails, ropes, and all were covered with a frozen crust. But our brave little vessel did not take any notice of it. She flew over the sea like a bird. In order to dry our riggings we kept on as long as possible at full sail, making more than ten knots an hour, which meant something with our little craft, which behaved beautifully all the time. From Jan Meyen we generally held to the NNW. towards East Greenland for two days, making a distance of about 200 leagues through a thick fog, which showed the vicinity of ice; but not before the 5th of June, in 74 deg. 50 min. north lat., 10 deg. 38 min. west long., at a distance of only sixty-seven nautical miles from the coast of Greenland, did we see the ice first. We instantly went at it and succeeded in penetrating it, after three days' hard work, as far as 75 degrees 19 minutes north latitude, 12 degrees 48 minutes west longitude. On the 8th of June, however, another severe hurricane from the east tried our little Germania to the utmost, but she held firm and tight, and suffered no damage. The stormy weather kept on. We had to lie by in the ice, and to drift on with it to the southwards, until wind and ice should become more favorable. Meanwhile several scientific observations were taken, and the time was further beguiled by the killing of six ice-bears. On the 16th of June we had arrived at 73 degrees 47 minutes north latitude, and 15 degrees 40 minutes west longitude, or 102 miles to the south, and from here the whole coast from Hudson's Hold-with-Hope to Sabine Island, the latter sixty-eight miles distant—was seen distinctly in the clear weather. But there was no chance of reaching it then, since the storms of the previous week had driven the ice towards the coast, where it lay towering up to prodigious heights. Sticking fast in the ice, our vessel drifted on until the 20th of June, thirty miles further to the south, to 72 deg. 20 min. north lat., and 16 deg. 18 min. west long. On the same day there came a boat from the English vessel Diana, from Hull, which lay only four miles from us seaward in the open water, and which has taken our news. The prospect had meantime brightened up. The wind had changed to the northwest. The weather was very beautiful; there was no cloud in the sky, and the ice commenced to give way."

Petermann, to whom the letter is addressed, adds to it:—"It shows great boldness and energy that the little Germania has at once gone into the heavy ice and penetrated so far west. That she has been kept there by the prevalent eastern winds and storms is but natural. A change of wind and weather would at once procure her liberation.

## A CURIOUS SUIT.

### How $300,000 Worth of Bonds were Lost.

The Missouri *Republican* of Saturday last says:

Papers have been filed in the United States Circuit Court, in the case of Solomon G. Kitchen against Henry H. Bedford, Randolph Webber, and Daniel B. Miller, of Missouri. The plaintiff resides at Batesville, Arkansas, and states that, on the 1st of December, 1836, he had in possession bonds and interest warrants of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company, of the value of $302,260. He lost these bonds and warrants some time afterwards, and they came into the possession of the defendants. The defendants, he alleges, knew that they were the property of the complainant, but refused to give them up, and disposed of them to their own use. The complainant states that he has sustained damage to the amount of the figures given, and asks for a verdict.

A bill which was filed at the same time by Mr. Kitchen against other parties gives us more information about the bonds. The defendants in this case are W. C. Rayburn, Jane Rayburn, his wife, Matthew and Mrs. J. Timberman, Barney Rayburn, Moore Rayburn, Paola M. Rayburn, and Josephine Rayburn, all of the county of Dunklin, Missouri. The plaintiff states that on or about the 16th of March, 1866, he deposited with the defendant, W. C. Rayburn, 119 bonds of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, for safe keeping. The other allegations are that Rayburn kept the bonds in his possession until about the 20th of December, 1866, when, in violation of his trust and with intent to defraud the complainant, he disposed of the bonds to Messrs. Bedford, Webber & Miller. He received as he was informed, from these persons, $10,000. On or about the 11th of May, 1867, W. C. Rayburn purchased from John Timberman, some real estate for a consideration of $6000. He states that the money paid for this property was most of the identical money received by Rayburn from Bedford and others for the bonds. He alleges that at the time of the sale of the bonds Rayburn was insolvent.

W. C. Rayburn, it is stated, conveyed this real estate to J. V. Rayburn, his son, who has since died, and the property went into the hands of the defendants.

He asks that a decree may be granted, ordering the conveying of this property to himself, and for the payment of all profits derived from it to him. The cases promise to be very interesting ones.

# SECOND EDITION

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

### The Celestials in Boston—Encounters with the Indians on the Plains—The Collyer-Edwards Fight.

### Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

## FROM BOSTON.

### The Celestials in the East—Minister Burlingame at His Old Home.

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

BOSTON, August 24.—Mr. Burlingame and the Chinese Embassy are being generously welcomed to-day in the neighboring city of Cambridge, the old home of the distinguished Minister. The public and many private buildings in the city are profusely decorated with Chinese and American banners. Business is generally suspended, and the escort of the visitors consists of a grand military pageant. Mayor Sanders welcomed Minister Burlingame and his associates to the hospitalities of the city, and Mr. Burlingame made a fitting response. Subsequently the guests visited various points of interest in the city, including Harvard University and Mount Auburn.

Upon their return a beautiful collation in the City Hall awaited them, and when this was disposed of the visitors returned to the hotel in Boston. The embassy spent the Sabbath very quietly, their only public appearance being at a big organ concert in Music Hall in the evening. Mr. Burlingame, who was also present, attracted much attention. After the programme the Tajens and the students present, together with the Municipal Committee, made a close and personal inspection of the huge organ of which Boston boasts so largely.

The instrument's powers highly delighted the Tajens, but they expressed a preference for its softer rather than its louder tones. Among other interesting features of the Sabbath was a visit of several of the embassy to the home of Mr. Isaac Livermore, the father of Mr. Burlingame's wife, in Cambridge, the visit being made in honor of the birthday of Mrs. Burlingame.

## FROM BALTIMORE.

### The Collyer-Edwards Prize Fight—A Murder in the Country—Political.

*Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.*

BALTIMORE, Aug. 24.—The steamer Metamora, with Collyer and Edwards, and their seconds, trainers, and some three hundred others, left here at midnight last night, for the prize fight. It was an awful crowd, but there were no absolute disturbances before starting. It is said another fight will take place immediately after the first, between Abe Hincken and Charles Collins, known as the "cast iron man."

The grand procession of the various German Societies attending the Scheutzen festival, is now progressing, with banners, music, and other paraphernalia. It is very large and imposing.

A murder occurred near Towsontown, Baltimore county, on Saturday. One Irishman shot another dead, but the names are not remembered. They quarrelled about a pig and a woman. The murdered man had one arm, and I think is named Boyle.

The delegates elected in the Second Congressional District, indicate the nomination of Mr. Archer, the present member.

## FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

### Terrible Gas Explosion in Globe Village.

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

WORCESTER, Mass., August 24.—The gas reservoir connected with the Hamilton Woollen Corporation, Globe Village, exploded last Saturday evening, killing one man instantly, and injuring six others, two of whom died during the night. The Associated Press account, stating that seven were killed, is a mistake. The reservoir is used only in the winter, and it was being cleaned, when the Superintendent lowered a lantern into it, thinking that the old gas was all out. It exploded, blowing the building and the great iron tank over fifty feet in the air. All the persons in the building were injured. Great gloom rests upon the town.

## FROM THE PLAINS.

### More Outrages and Murders by the Sioux Indians.

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

SOUTH PASS CITY, Aug. 24.—David Hays and Benjamin Hurst were attacked by Sioux on the overland road, eighty miles east of here, on the 11th. Hays was killed, but Hurst escaped. The Indians captured two wagon loads of goods. Major Baldwin with five men, *en route* for Benton City was attacked by twenty Indians, sixty-five miles east of here on the 20th. The party killed three Indians and drove the balance off. Two of the whites were severely wounded. Last evening William Rose, Michael Welsh, and William Tweed, were attacked by thirty Indians four miles east of where Major Baldwin fought. Welsh escaped and has arrived here. He reports that Tweed and Rose were surrounded, and believes that they were killed.

## FROM OMAHA.

### Movements of Generals Sherman and Harney.

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

OMAHA, Aug. 24.—General Harney, who arrived yesterday, remains here a few days, and then goes to the Upper Missouri forts to settle the Indians on their reservations.

General Sherman has gone West, and is expected to remain a week or ten days. His family accompany him. The weather for the past few days has been clear and pleasant.

### From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—The California steam plough was tried yesterday, and pronounced a success. The plough moved at about the usual speed of a horse, cutting the earth six inches deep, casting weeds on the side, and leaving the ground as if dug with a spade. There was a large attendance of farmers and others to witness the trial.

## THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

### This Morning's Quotations.

*By Atlantic Cable.*

LONDON, August 24—A.M.—Consols for money, 93⅞, and for account, 93⅞a94. American securities firmer; 5-20s, 71¼; Erie, 32¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 38; Illinois Central, 92.

FRANKFORT, August 24—A. M.—United States 5-20s 75⅜a75⅝.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 24—A. M.—Cotton steady, The sales will reach 12,000 bales. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Aug. 24—A. M.—Petroleum dull; refined declined to 1s. 5½d. Linseed oil advanced to £31 5s. Linseed cakes declining.

### This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, August 24—P. M.—Consols, 94 for money and account. Erie, 32; Atlantic and Great Western, 37¾; Illinois Central, 91½; Five-twenties, 71¾.

LIVERPOOL, August 24—P. M.—Cotton steady. Breadstuffs quiet. Pork advanced to 80s. Bacon advanced to 56s. Fine Rosin advanced to 14s.

LONDON, August 24—P. M.—Calcutta Cloverseed is scarce.

### Ship News.

LIVERPOOL, August 24—P. M.—The weather is very stormy around the coast and many wrecks are reported. The ship Java, from Liverpool for Quebec, was lost in the Mersey, and her captain only was saved. The Queen of Beauty, for California, has put back dismantled.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, August 24, 1868.

There is no material change to notice in the Money market. Call loans rule at 4a6 per cent. First-class mercantile paper is scarce and ranges from 6a8 per cent. per annum. The stock market opened very dull this morning, but prices were steady. Government securities were firmly held. 108¼ was bid for 10-40s; 113½ for 6s of 1881; 113⅛ for 1862 5-20s; 108⅞ for 1864 5-20s; 111¼ for 1865 5-20s; 107¾ for July 1865 5-20's; and 107¼ for 1867 5-20s.

Railroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania sold at 53, no change; Lehigh Valley at 54½, no change; Catawissa preferred at 33½, no change; and Camden and Amboy at 129½, no change. 45 1-16 was bid for Reading, 44½ for Little Schuylkill, 55½ for Minehill, 33 for North Pennsylvania, 30 for Elmira common, 40 for Elmira preferred, 8 for Catawissa common, and 25½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 14 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth, 23 for Spruce and Pine, and 31 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were in demand for investment, at full prices. 240 was bid for North America; 128 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 60 for Commercial; 31¼ for Mechanics'; 59 for Penn Township; 61 for Girard; 31½ for Manufacturers'; 90 for Tradesmen's; 73 for City; 44 for Consolidation; and 62 for Commonwealth.

Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 21, a slight advance; 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 19 for preferred do.; 30 for Morris Canal; and 70 for Morris Canal preferred.

### PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| $500 Pa 6s. 2 series......107¼ | 45 sh Leh V R......ls.. 54⅝ |
| $2100 City 6s. New..ls..100½ | 100 sh Leh Nav...b60.. 21 |
| $2100 do.O.7ct.kso..100½ | 50 sh Big Mount........ 5⅝ |
| $1000 Pa R 2 m 6s......... 90 | 200 sh Cata Pf........ls.. 33⅞ |
| 11 sh Penna R......ls.. 53 | 100 sh Fult Cl.......b60.. 5⅝ |

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s. of 1881, 113⅜@113⅞; old 5-20s, 113¼@113⅝; new 5-20s, 1864, 108⅞@109⅛; do., 1865, 111@111¼; 5-20s, July, 1865, 107⅞@108; do., 1867, 107⅞@107⅞; do., 1868, 107⅞@107¾; 10-40s, 108¼@108½. Gold, 145.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 113⅜@113⅝; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113@113½; do., 1864, 108⅜@108⅝; do., 1865, 110⅞@111; do. July, 1865, 107⅝@107¾; do. July, 1867, 107@107¼; 1868, 107⅛@107⅜; 5s, 10-40s, 108⅛@108¼. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·40; September, 1865, 118¼@118¾; October, 1865, 118@118¼. Gold, 145@145⅛.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅜@113⅝; do. 1862, 113⅛@113¼; do., 1864, 108⅞@109; do., 1865, 111@111¼; do., 1865, new, 107⅞@107¾; do., 1867, new, 107⅛@107⅛; do., 1868, 107⅞@107¾; do., 5s, 10-40s, 108⅛@108⅜; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; do., September, 1865, 118½; do. October, 1865, 118.] Gold, 144⅞@145⅛. Silver, 136@137½.

### New York Stock Quotations, 1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cent. R.......... | 123⅝ | Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R.......... | 106¼ |
| N. Y. and Erie R... | 49⅞ | Mil. & St. Paul com | 69¼ |
| Ph. and Rea. R........ | 90⅛ | Adams Express..... | 48 |
| Mich. S. and N. I. R. | 82¾ | Wells Fargo.......... | 26 |
| Cle. and Pitt. R....... | 85½ | U. S Express Co..... | 42⅝ |
| Chi. & N. W. R. com. | 80⅝ | Tennessees, new.... | 63½ |
| Chi. & N. W. R. prf.. | 80½ | Gold.......... | 145¼ |
| Chi. and R. I. R...... | 98¼ | Market steady. | |
| Toledo & Wabash.. | 52 | | |

### Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Aug. 25—There is a fine feeling in the Flour market, especially for good extra family brands, of which the supply is light. About 600 bbls. were taken at $7·50@8·25 for superfine, $8·50@9 for extras, $10·50@11·25 for Northwestern extra family, $11·50@11·75 for Minnesota do do., $11@12·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and $13@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $9·50 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market is characterized by extreme quietude. Sales of new red at $2·30@2·40 for good and prime, and 300 white at $2·55. Rye may be quoted at $1·65@1·70 per bushel for Pennsylvania. Corn is without improvement. Sales of yellow at $1·24@1·25, and Western mixed at $1·22@1·24. Oats are without change. Sales of new Ohio and Pennsylvania at 65@71 cents, and 1400 bushels choice Western sold at 80 cents. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark has again declined. Sales of 50 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at $55 per ton.

Whisky is selling at 70c. per gallon in bond.

### Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Aug. 24.—Beef Cattle were dull this week, but prices remain about the same as last quoted. 2200 head arrived and sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at 9@9½c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers, 7@8½c. for fair to good do., and 5@6½c. per pound gross for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

*Head*
105, A. Christy & Bro., Western, 7@9, gross.
64, Dengler & McCleese, Chester co., 6½@8, gross.
73, P. McFillen, Western, 8½@9½, gross.
89, P. Hathaway, Western, 8@9¼, gross.
100, Jas. S. Kirk, Chester county, 8½@9½, gross.
31, B. McFillen, Chester county, 8@9, gross.
90, E. S. McFillen, Western, 8@9½, gross.
52, Ullman & Bachman, Western, 8½@9, gross.
129, Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 8@9¼, gross.
149, Mooney & Smith, Western, 7½@9¼, gross.
125, Thos. Mooney & Bro., Western, 8@9½, gross.
60, H. Chain, Western, 5@6½, gross.
74, John Smith & Bro., Western, 6@7½, gross.
110, L. Frank, Western, 7½@9½, gross.
46, Frank & Schomberg, Western, 6@6¾, gross.
100, Hope & Co., Western, 7½@8½, gross.
120, M. Dryfoos & Co., Virginia, 6@8½, gross.
38, Blum & Co., Virginia, 7@8¾, gross.
100, S. Frank, Western, 7@8½, gross.
34, J. Clemson, Western, 6@7½, gross.
32, James Aull, Western, 6@7½, gross.
35, R. Hamilton, Chester county, 6½@8¼, gross.
47, L. House, Delaware, 5@8, gross.
21, Jesse Miller, Chester county, 5@6½, gross.
15, John McArdle, Western, 8@8, gross.
18, H. Blumenthal, Virginia, 5@6, gross.
30, C. Welker, Virginia, 6½@6¾, gross.
19, H. Ketler, Western Penna., 6@7½, gross.
46, W. Duffy, Western, 5½@7¾, gross.
88, J. Seldomridge, Virginia, 7½@9½, gross.
51, Chandler & Alexander, Chester co., 5@8½, gross.
73 J. Christy, Western, 6½@8¾, gross.

Hogs were in fair demand; 2000 head sold at the different yards at $13@13·50 for slop, and the latter rate for prime corn fed.

Sheep were also in fair demand; 8000 head sold at 4@5c. per lb., gross.

Cows were without change; 200 head sold at $50@75 for cow and calf, and $45@65 for springers.

## *SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.*

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

### The Next Step in Reconstruction.

*From the N. Y. Nation.*

There is, of course, a good deal of allowance to be made in every canvass for buncombe and exaggeration in estimating the amount of weight which ought to be attached to campaign speeches; and although Southern orators could not complain if we took literally all they are just now saying, probably very few people do take it literally. It is most likely that neither Blair, Wade Hampton, nor Forrest feels nearly as valorous or as bloodthirsty as he talks. If they did, they would not only belie all our past experience of Southern speeches, but of all campaign speeches. If campaign orators really went through all the emotions they describe themselves as going through, few of them would ever witness the Presidential election. There are limits to human endurance; and if speakers usually found—like General Battle, the other day, at Mobile—that "no language could express the emotions that swelled their bosoms," there would be a grave beside every stump. But there is little doubt that, though Southern politicians do no mean as much mischief as their words, taken literally, would indicate, they mean a good deal of mischief. There is good reason for believing that they do not intend to be very scrupulous about the use of intimidation as a means of influencing the coming election. They are busy getting up a "conservative party" amongst the negroes by moral suasion, and any negro who is convinced by their arguments that the Southern planters are his best friends, they appear to be receiving into their ranks with a good deal of cordiality. But then, it would be a mistake to suppose that they give up as hopeless cases those negroes who are not convinced by their arguments. For them they are providing a simple and efficient system of social persecution, by which, in some parts of the country at least, any negro who is not armed with a card, issued by a white committee, testifying to his "soundness," will not receive employment in any capacity. But there will, of course, be a large number of cases in which both the moral suasion and the denial of employment will prove ineffectual; and the great question of Southern politics now is, how will these and the white Unionists—"the carpet-baggers" and "scallawags"—be dealt with on the first Tuesday in November next? We suspect roughly. We doubt very much whether, in a large number of districts in the South, voting the Radical ticket at the polls will not be a service of much difficulty and great personal danger.

Now, this ought not to be. If all we have heard during the last year or two of the "regeneration" of the Southern States through the adoption of the new Constitutions and the readmission of their members to Congress has been true, there ought to be no more ground for anxiety about the elections in Georgia and Alabama than about the elections in New York or Connecticut. But it was not true, or true only in a Pickwickian sense. Southern society remains in the States which are in the Union exactly what it is in the States which are out of the Union. The loyal portion of the population are represented in Congress, which is all very well so far as it goes; but the disloyal portion is no smaller, and no less fierce and bitter than it has ever been. What we have gained by reconstruction is, that the government of the restored State has been handed back to those of its own people who are fit to be trusted with it, and that the negroes are being familiarized with the duties of political life. But the tie which binds the State to the Union has not been really strengthened, nor have the normal guarantees of social order. No shifting of the power from one hand to another, no distribution of the franchise, no administration of oaths, will do this. Nothing will do it but the growth of new habits on the part of the people. A State is made peaceful and prosperous, not by the appearance of a certain number of gentlemen in black broadcloth in certain seats in the House and Senate, and the accession of Jones, in place of Brown, to the governorship of shrievalty, but by the acquisition by the mass of the people of certain ways of looking at life, and their adoption of certain standards of propriety for the regulation of their conduct. If the mass of men in South Carolina had the same notions of the objects of living, and of the difference between vice and virtue, comfort and discomfort, as the mass of men in Massachusetts, even though their views about the rebellion were substantially what they are now, you might safely let them send Hampton and Forrest, or anybody else they pleased, to Congress, and let everybody vote without any test oath or other restriction. A man might approve of the Rebellion most heartily, but if he had a sincere respect for the law, or, at all events, a hearty horror for violence and outrage, he would prove a very good citizen, and discussion might fairly be relied on to cure his political heresies. But the mass of men in most Southern States are not in this condition, or in anything like it, and therefore it is that what we call "reconstruction"—that is, the restoration of civil government in the Southern States, and the reappearance of their members in Congress—instead of being the "regeneration" of Southern society, is only one of the various agencies by which that regeneration is to be effected.

The foremost amongst them, we say still, as we have frequently said during the past two years, and we say it now more confidently than we have ever said it before, are time and order. What does most to make the spectacle of the political equality of the negroes odious to Southerners is what made the spectacle of negro freedom odious to them—want of familiarity with it. What makes it so hard for them to have negroes vote is their never having seen them vote. What makes it so hard for them to keep their knives out of negro ribs, and their pistols away from negro heads, is the fact that outrages on colored people, or, in fact, on any people, are not associated in their minds, as they are in the minds of the members of more civilized communities, with legal punishment. It is, therefore, in the highest degree important—no matter who represents the South in Congress—that the State governments should be in the hands of persons who will use their powers to give security to all classes, and that there should be an administration at Washington which may be counted on to uphold these governments in case of necessity. Put Seymour and Blair in power, and the process of undoing at the South at once begins; the rule of the strong hand is restored, and we are just as far from real reconstruction as ever—in fact, farther than ever—for the beneficent effects of the last three years of military rule would be lost. The idea of respect for the law, as something higher and stronger than the feelings of the local mob, which has been slowly taking root in the Southern mind, would be torn up and cast out, and we should be worse off than ever. To govern the South militarily so long is the best thing that the Republican party has done next to emancipation, and if it could, with a due regard to the interests of the whole country, which we admit we cannot, keep it under military rule for four years more, it would be rendering the South the highest service that it can receive through any human agency. Unless the machinery of government the party has set up there, however, can be kept going for some years longer—unless, in short, the South can be governed by law, and not, as in times past, by the passions and prejudices of the most passionate and most prejudiced of the most turbulent community in the world, reconstruction will prove a complete farce. The South of 1869 will be the South of 1860, minus so many men killed, so much property destroyed, and the destruction of legal slavery.

The danger of a Democratic triumph, too, does not lie in the fact that Seymour is this kind of man, or Blair that kind of man, but that the party which elects them has ceased to be a party of progress or reform. This has been often said of it of late; but it is usually said, and most loudly said, with special reference simply to its opposition to the removal of negro disabilities, and the charge therefore makes less impression on the public mind than it ought. The fact is that it is the enemy of all useful changes or ameliorations in the Government. Judicial purity, administrative efficiency, popular education, the sense of corporate honor, the strict administration of justice, and, in fact, all restraints on the evil tendencies of society, in whatever direction, have no worse enemy. In fact, the only principle it can be said to hold firmly and preach persistently is that liberty is not a means but an end, and that as long as a man can do what it pleases him to do is of little or no consequence—a doctrine as hostile to social and political progress as any that ever was preached. It is in this fact, indeed, that the gravity of the present crisis lies. Usually an opposition has the other half of a political and social truth in its possession, and while pursuing the same great ends as the party in power, advocates the use of different agencies, and has at its head men who, whether right-headed or wrong-headed, are sincerely wedded to ideas, and stand as high morally as their opponents. The peculiarity of the Democratic party is—and the history of the last seven years justifies us in saying this—that its sole principle is hostility to the men in power, so that if the Republicans hit on a plan of adding twenty healthy, happy years to human life, the Democrats would devote themselves to persuading the public that the boon, coming from such hands, was worthless. There is probably nothing in political history equal to the speeches of the Brookses, Vallandighams and Seymours, since 1861, for emptiness of everything but negation and invective; and the readiness the Democratic members of the House invariably show to vote *en masse* with any Republican, on any subject, who sets himself up in opposition to the rest of his party, is a striking illustration of their childishness and the imbecility of their tactics. Their accession to office, therefore, for the government of any community, would be a great misfortune—much more for a community in so disturbed and critical condition as this.

### Morals and Manners.

*From the N. Y. Tribune.*

The *Sun* thus replies to our three questions respecting Horatio Seymour's assertions in his Bridgeport speech:—

"It is evident to any man who knows the facts, that the statements quoted as Governor Seymour's are not true, and that it is not creditable to him to have made them. He should not have allowed himself to be led into such exaggeration. But who can properly undertake to say that he was not honestly convinced that they were true when he made them? Certainly, we shall not do it. We know, if the *Tribune* does not, how honestly the most upright advocate may be carried away from the exact truth in the heat of argument; how ready he is to rely, without rigorous sifting, upon what is furnished him as facts. No man ought to pronounce such conduct dishonest, unless he can bring upon the spot the most convincing evidence. Even then, let us add, he will commit a grave error if he employ the words liar and villain. Prove the truth, but avoid the epithets, and your case will be a great deal stronger for it."

*Comments by the Tribune.*

Governor Seymour, speaking directly to a large gathering of the electors of Connecticut, and practically to most of those electors, on the eve of an important election, and when too late for effectual contradiction, asserted:—

I. "It will cost this year more than $150,000,000 to maintain an army to keep the South in subjugation."

II. "More than $300,000,000 per year have been wasted in order to uphold this policy of reconstruction."

III. "Now $400,000,000 (per annum) are raised, and out of it the public creditor gets but $100,000,000."

—The *Sun*, if we understand it, holds that these assertions, though "not true," and "not creditable" to the maker, may nevertheless have been honestly made. We, on the other hand, maintain that they are so utterly at variance with official records and exhibits that they could have been honestly made only by a very ignorant, incompetent debater, whose blind, besotted prejudices induce him to swallow whole whatever worse men of his party have asserted. Horatio Seymour is no such man. He has good natural abilities, ample leisure, abundant means of information, and is well posted on public affairs. When they official documents show—as they certainly do show—that the entire expenditure of the Federal Government in the South for the fiscal year then closing, and since closed, for the pay and maintenance of so much of our army as were stationed there. Military government, reconstruction expenses, and the Freedmen's Bureau, altogether, was less than forty millions of dollars, (a considerable share of it being devoted to guarding the exposed frontiers of Texas against possible Mexican or Indian raids), we insist that a public man of Governor Seymour's general intelligence could not have asserted that "it will cost this year more than $150,000,000 to maintain an army to keep the South in subjugation," without intending to deceive and mislead his hearers and readers.

The public must judge whether our position or that of the *Sun* is the right one. We feel that a simple statement precludes the need of argument.

But, says the *Sun*, "it is a grave error" to characterize a false and defamatory statement as a lie, or to brand its author as a liar. Under favor, that depends on the motive and *animus* of the falsehood.

"Why didn't you strike the dog with the butt of your musket?" asked a captain of an Irish private, who had pinned a savage mastiff to the ground with his bayonet.

"Sure, and so I wud, plase yer Honor, if the baste had run at me wid his tail."

We feel that Mike was more logical than the captain.

It seems clear to our mind that there exists a formidable conspiracy to lie the Republicans out of power by the most enormous exaggerations and fabrications with regard to the national expenditures. Take a recent illustration:—

D. W. Voorhees recently made a speech at Terre Haute, Indiana, wherein he (of course) tried hard to make Copperhead capital out of the Freedman's Bureau. To do so he roundly asserted that said Bureau "spends from ten to fifteen millions of public money for the support of Southern negroes." As the said Bureau is not spending even one million, nor half a million, for the purpose above indicated, we regard the above quoted assertion as going to the utmost limit of allowable rhetorical embellishment. But Voorhees did not see fit to stop here. He proceeded to give chapter and verse for his assertion by quoting, not any official return of money actually expended, but an estimate by Gen. Howard, three years ago, of the money he probably could usefully spend in that department in the year 1866, provided Congress should see fit to appropriate it. The aggregate of the sums which he would have chosen that Congress should place at his disposal was $11,745,050, including $3,000,000 for "Sites for Schools and Asylums," $1,930,000 for "Transportation," etc. etc. General Howard having, in 1865, asked Congress to place so much money at his disposal, Voorhees triumphantly quotes this estimate as though the money had actually been appropriated and actually spent! although General Howard's brief letter of July 17, exposing a similar cheat of Mr. Boyer, Copperhead M. C. from Pennsylvania, was freshly before the public, showing that Congress appropriated less than seven millions of the amount asked for in '65-6, and that all the money ever spent by the Freedmen's Bureau during its existence, with the pay and allowances of all the army officers employed therein, and the commissary stores furnished to the Bureau's order from the army depots at the South—in short, every outlay that could possibly be charged against the Bureau in any way—amounted to less than ten millions, or, to speak exactly, $9,954,370. Here was a fresh, explicit statement from the official head of the Bureau, stating its actual and entire expenditure from the day of its formation; yet Voorhees ignores this, and gives instead a three year old estimate of what might be spent in 1866, as the nearest attainable approximation to the cost of "the support of Southern negroes."

If the *Sun* believes this and kindred statements of the Copperhead orators innocently, honestly made, it is its duty as well as right to say so. But we, on our part, believe them wicked, villainous lies, put forth with deliberate and criminal intent to defraud the people of their suffrages, and thereby restore to power Howell Cobb, Wise, Toombs, Slidell, Forrest, Semmes, and the whole Rebel crew, whose sway has already cost their country such oceans of blood and rivers of tears; and we mean to expose and defeat the nefarious intent by saying exactly what the truth seems to require, in the most direct and expressive language at our command. That is *our* way; it seems to us the sincere, honest, manly way; wherefore, we do not commend it to the *Sun*. Let that luminary "just gang its ain gait," while we adhere to ours.

### The Democratic Star in the East.

*From the N. Y. Times.*

Mr. Pendleton has the merit, rare among Democrats, of preserving in political discussion the language and courtesies of a gentleman. He does not find it necessary to adopt the style of certain of our neighbors, who desire to prove their zeal for Seymour by the abuse of Grant. Nor is he disposed to follow the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency in maligning and depreciating Mr. Colfax. In his Bangor speech on Thursday Mr. Pendleton declared that General Grant "has stood the test of success," and "has borne himself with moderation and magnanimity in his high office." And of Mr. Colfax, Mr. Pendleton said:—"He is an amiable and estimable gentleman, and would perform with dignity the duties of the high office to which he aspires." The slanderers who imagine that truthfulness and justice are incompatible with efficient party warfare, may learn from the personal aspects of this speech that it is possible to be Democratic and at the same time decent.

Unfortunately, Mr. Pendleton's candor does not show itself in his treatment of political questions. The philosophy he indulges in regard to persons forsakes him when approaching principles and measures. In discussing constitutional questions, he finds it convenient altogether to ignore the great revolution through which the country has passed. He bows "in reverence to the form of government which has bound these mighty States together," and lauds the sagacity and self-denial of its founders; but of the criminality of the Democratic leaders who would have shivered the Union into fragments, or of the construction which their rebellion compelled the Government to put upon its powers and duties, he says not a word. The case, as he states it, is one of wanton, causeless violation of law and right by the Republicans. They are arraigned for "deliberately conspiring" for the overthrow of the constitutional system merely to gratify a treasonable longing for strong government. This is the gravamen of the charge preferred and reiterated by Mr. Pendleton. On this ground, before all others, he demands the defeat of the Republicans. The Rebels, however, he does not mention. He takes no notice of the fact that his Democratic friends made war upon the Government, and necessitated the rigorous exercise of power of which he complains. He has censure only for the means employed to put down the Rebellion; the Rebellion itself and its authors are, by his argument, made to appear righteous and patriotic. The greatest of Republican crimes, according to Mr. Pendleton, is that of having preserved the Union which his section of the Democracy endeavored to destroy.

The same one-sidedness of statement extends to the constitutional amendments which have been adopted under Republican auspices. We quote from the *World's* report:—

"Twice since the close of the war they have used all the power which the possession of the Governments, both State and Federal, has given them to amend the Constitution; and in each case the amendment has been in derogation of the substantial, important, recognized rights of the States. By the first of these amendments the power of the States over slavery within its limits was abolished. By the second, citizenship in the States is to depend upon the will not of the States, but of Congress; and the exclusion of negroes from the rule of suffrage is punished by the loss of representation."

These amendments are characterized as an "attack upon the States themselves." Here again Mr. Pendleton's aversion to whatever hurts the Rebels appears. His denial of the lawfulness of strong effort on the part of the general Government to preserve its integrity includes emancipation, resorted to as a war measure. The right of the Rebel States to retain control of slavery was in his judgment superior to the right exercised by Mr. Lincoln. "Everything for the Rebels, nothing for the Union," is the sum of the Pendletonian philosophy. Could its expounder have had his way, the Southern Confederacy, with slavery as its corner-stone, would now have been in full operation. The war for the Union, and emancipation as part of the price of the Union, were both "in derogation of substantial, important, recognized rights of the States." Such is the Copperheadism, pure and simple, which Mr. Pendleton preaches to the applauding Democracy of Maine.

And as he includes emancipation among Republican sins, so of course he condemns its civil and political sequences. The recognition of equality before the law, as a result of the acquisition of freedom, he denounces as an outrage. He would have slavery, if it were possible. Not being possible, he would have the millions lately in bondage still subject to their owner's law of proscription and punishment. They should have neither civil rights nor political privileges. The former are secured by the Fourteenth amendment, and denial of the latter will, as Mr. Pendleton remarks, entail a diminution of representation. He, however, conceals the fact that though these general principles have by Republican action been incorporated in the Constitution, the right of suffrage remains vested in the reconstructed States. The opposite might be inferred from the general tenor of his argument, which is that the reserved rights of the States are by the amendment invaded. Now, from Mr. Pendleton in Maine, we appeal to Judge Bond in Connecticut. The speeches of both are printed in the same page of the *World*. And Judge Bond, addressing the Democrats of the Farmington Valley, said:—

"What was the fourteenth constitutional amendment but a choice between two evils? But in that amendment, even, the right of the State to control its suffrage was conceded, the reserved rights of the States were acknowledged, and Congress must stand upon that policy. We've got them there."

We are content to take the Connecticut Democrat's interpretation of the amendment as an answer to Mr. Pendleton's assertion that the Republican party is "accumulating power in the Federal Government, and taking it away from the States." Can he not concede to the party the frankness and fair play which he concedes to its nominees? Must even Mr. Pendleton pander to Democratic trickery?

On the financial question he displays the "courage of his opinions." He is the same in Maine as in Ohio. He is for paying the bondholders in greenbacks as fast as the bonds mature, and proposes to begin by striking down the national banking system and replacing its paper with three hundred millions of greenbacks, to be issued for redemption purposes:—

"Take up $300,000,000 of bonds and save $18,000,000 in gold annually by way of interest. This will reduce your debt, reduce your interest, and enable you either to reduce your taxes or to increase your payment the next year. Your income is at least $500,000,000 a year. Be honest. Be economical. Let the thefts be stopped. Let robbery be punished. Expend $150,000,000 a year, twice as much as President Buchanan expended, far more than General Jackson expended in any four years of his Administration. Add $150,000,000 for interest, and yet you have more than $200,000,000 a year, and that sum constantly increasing by a large amount with which to pay off the public debt. In this way it can be paid—every dollar in principal and interest, by the time it becomes due, without adding one cent to the tax or one cent to the circulation."

The Democratic theory, then, involves, in the first place, the panic, the ruin, the financial chaos inseparable from a sudden breaking up of the present banking system. The closing of the banks implies the closing of their customers' accounts, and the stoppage of the facilities without which industry and commerce cannot move. A proceeding so summary and sweeping no solvent man in the country can contemplate without alarm.

In the next place the theory presupposes a continuance of oppressive taxation. Mr. Pendleton's exposition requires for its verification an annual surplus which can be realized only by keeping up the revenue to its present figure. Reduce the taxes to the extent called for by the condition of the country, and the calculation falls to the ground, so far as it applies to an immediate or a very early payment of the debt.

Moreover, although Mr. Pendleton, in the passage we have cited, contends that his plan may be worked out without adding one cent to the circulation, we observe that he subsequently, in the same speech, pointed delicately towards inflation. "Stop the excessive contraction of the currency," he said, forgetting that that has already been done by a Republican Congress; and then he added, "expand it if necessary to recover the business of the country (from) the prostration it now feels." Nothing could be plainer. Inflation—"just a little"—is essential to the application of the greenback theory.

Leaving aside for the moment, therefore, the question of good faith as between the nation and its creditors, it is evident that the Democratic policy in regard to finance would be productive of immeasurable disaster. It would destroy the banking system on which the business of the country depends. It would prolong the excessive taxation from which all interests suffer. It would unsettle values and send gold up like a rocket, by an unlimited issue of currency. These conclusions we derive from the speech of the recognized author of the policy adopted by the Democratic Convention on the financial question; and they indicate one element of the cost of electing Mr. Seymour to the Presidency.

### Greeley on the Presidential Election.

*From the N. Y. Herald.*

Greeley begins to see the Presidential canvass in clear light, and sees every reason to fear the failure of Grant. He says that the labor that is to insure the triumph of the Republican candidates "is yet to be done;" that six times as many clubs as the Grant men now have are necessary; and that before it can expect to win the clubs must "gather and glean half a million votes from those who are now indifferent or hostile" to the Republican party. And all this, he justly reasons, "implies such a canvass as has never yet been made in our country." For those who fancy the election of Grant and Colfax certain he says:—"So far is this from the fact that they are this hour in peril of defeat" and "will surely be beaten if their steadfast supporters are not speedily aroused to general and intense activity." Republicans "have to poll their very last vote in half the States—many more than they ever yet polled in the belt of States beginning with Connecticut and extending through New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio to Indiana—or Seymour will be next President." He believes that "there is danger—grave danger"—that Grant will not be the next Executive; not that he doubts of the real supremacy of the Republican party in point of numbers even, but he fears that Republicans will be apathetic and Democrats crafty, and of course dishonest—a view not quite consistent with his other view that his party needs to win half a million votes gained either from its opponents or from men indifferent to party.

Greeley, then, begins to feel the coming defeat of General Grant. He has good reason to be uneasy in view of the possibility. He may regard this result as in a peculiar degree the consequence of his own efforts. He has directly contributed to bring it about. He created in the first place and has kept alive those elements of disaffection to the Republican party from which alone Grant's defeat can come. He is the man who has driven the common sense, the respectable controlling conservatism of the country into an attitude of hostility to the Republican party. He is the real source in his party of all its extreme tendencies—all those desperate efforts to remodel the nation in accordance with extravagant and misty theory—those ridiculous vagaries of a dreaming enthusiast who fancies he is a politician and a statesman. Had republicanism acted on the impulses of the people at the close of the war, had its policy reflected the true will of the people, how different would have been our recent history! But it gave way to that spirit of which Greeley was the head and front, and the rest came of course. Thence came all the nigger legislation, and all that perversity of our regent political strife that would not have peace if it was not peace with the nigger in the best place. Thence came all the legislation outside the Constitution, and the effort to cast the Executive office out of our system of Government because the occupant of that office did not agree with Greeley in his views of his duties. This is the spirit that has rendered it impossible for the people to act longer with the Republican party, and though the nation respects and reveres Grant for his character and his history, it cannot even for his sake accept a party of such tendencies and subject, as its record shows, to such unsafe influences.

It is not the first time that Greeley has appeared in the same character. He had some relation to the disastrous defeat of Scott. He was the leader who inspired in the people such a natural alarm and fear of what might follow the success of the Whig party. His extravagant agitation of the Anti-Slavery excitement, his fury, his venomous invectives, his intellectual antics generally, made such a sentiment against his party that Scott's heroic national record was an insufficient assurance. In the same way his extravagance and folly have driven from the support of his party the vast masses of the people, and thus he has prepared the way for the defeat of his candidate. There is one thing that may save Grant, and this chance for safety comes from a queer quarter. The Copperheads, by the peculiar character of their opposition to the hero of the war, may yet insure his election. Their campaign against him may stimulate a great popular movement in his favor. Popular gratitude is capricious and will not see indignities cast on one whom it ought to favor, even though if left alone it might neglect him. Jackson's career indicated once the full force of this, and Grant's may again. The Copperhead violation of all decency in its assaults on the great commander may give him a champion in every respectable voter, and if the people are thus pushed to make the contest turn on the personal merits of the candidate we shall see that the popular good will toward the nation's hero is greater even than the popular fear of the radicals.

### Consternation in the Colored Camp.

*From the N. Y. World.*

The certainty with which the radical leaders count upon an overwhelming defeat of their party in November has created a consternation in the colored camp amounting to a positive panic. It is three months since Grant was nominated, and his name has not created enthusiasm enough, as yet, to enliven a picnic party. His speeches in which he has thanked sundry "ladies and gentlemen" for turning out to see him, and has thereafter bid them a cordial "good night," are not accepted as the expressions of a policy which is to reduce taxation or pay the public debt. The terrible record of the radical party, its failure to restore the Union, and thus reap the harvest for which the war professedly was fought; its reckless, frightful squandering of the people's money for party purposes; its confessed inability to legislate wisely upon any of the present pressing issues; and the general feeling that it is a party which has been thoroughly tried and found utterly wanting;—all these things tell the leaders that the people have done with the party, and that they propose quietly to put it out of existence at the polls. Still, with these things staring it in the face, the *Tribune* shrieks, "We must not be beaten." But that "we" will be beaten, Mr. Horace Greeley plainly shows in the *Independent* for this week. The Men and Brethren who are "everywhere resting in the conviction that General Grant cannot possibly be beaten," are told that "this is at once untrue and perilous." He "hopes" that Ohio will not be lost, and with regard to Pennsylvania, "he hopes, but fears." With the closest figuring and counting in sundry rotten boroughs—the radically reconstructed Southern States to be carried by black votes controlled by the bayonets of "the General of our Armies"—reckoning also Ohio and West Virginia, which Greeley says "are desperately contested," he makes 159 electoral votes for Grant, which will give a bare majority. Should the Southern States, which Greeley calls "the Rebel States," be permitted to vote, he says "we cannot rely upon one of them till "the votes shall have been polled and the result declared." This is a sad show indeed. Why, these States were expressly "reconstructed" to make a sure thing for Grant, and Greeley reckons Louisiana, North Carolina, and South Carolina, with their 19 votes, to make the 159 which Grant must get to make a majority. What is to be done? It would seem by Greeley's own showing that salt will not save, nor even prize strawberry plants secure victory for his party next November.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,

FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND,

Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,

Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, *in bond* at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

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FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 16t

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B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office No. 514 WALNUT Street. 72

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
2 22] Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

WINES, ETC.

SONOMA WINE COMPANY.

Established for the sale of

PURE CALIFORNIA WINES.

This Company offer for sale pure California Wines,
WHITE, CLARET,
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SHERRY, MUSCATEL,
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AND
PURE GRAPE BRANDY.
wholesale and retail, all of their own growing, and warranted to contain nothing but the pure juice of the grape.
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HAHN & QUAIN, Agents 8 6 1mrp

JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,

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Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

FOR THE SALE OF

PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 11§

LUMBER.

F. H. WILLIAMS,

SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN

OFFERS FOR SALE

PATTERN LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
EXTRA SEASONED PANEL PLANK.
BUILDING LUMBER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
CAROLINA 4-4 and 5-4 FLOORING.
HEMLOCK JOISTS, ALL SIZES.
CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS BUNCH SHINGLES, PLASTERING LATH, POSTS,
ALSO,
A FULL LINE OF
WALNUT AND OTHER HARD WOODS.
LUMBER WORKED TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE. 7 27 mwf2m

1868. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1868.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1868.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.

1868. CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1868.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
1 1§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

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LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,
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(SO-CALLED), PHILADELPHIA,

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATAC SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuth§

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY.

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL, NOS. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH Street.
ESLER & BRO., PROPRIETORS.
Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Brackets, and Wood Mouldings.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, AND WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 19§

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An assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES. 15 fmw6m

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts from one to several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
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## LETTER FROM BALTIMORE.

*From our own Correspondent.*

BALTIMORE, Aug. 23.

Our city at this time is filled by a *very choice* crowd of shoulder-hitters and fancy, numbering probably fifteen hundred, who have come hither on account of the prize fight, understood to take place to-morrow between Sam Collyer and Bill Edwards, two noted boxers, somewhere in Virginia near the Potomac. These packs of desperadoes, like wolves come out of their caves, are a terror to our citizens, or have been. If the nether regions under old Pluto's dominions had, like a volcano, vomited forth their surplus abominations, we could not have had a more awful refuse thrown in our midst. It is overwhelming. They are here from New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and other places. It is said some schemes of robbery on a large scale had been planned, and were detected in time to prevent serious consequences by our police. They were hot after a bank carrier, who had a large amount of money on his person, but having had timely notice, the waylaying and counterplotted robbery was frustrated.

Over two hundred and fifty of these creatures arrived in the Northern train last night. They were disgorged upon us this morning. A steamer leaves the wharf to-night for the battle ground having on board the two principals, their seconds, trainers, bottle-holders, backers, etc. besides a large crowd of the outside fancy *en route* to the "mill." With so *select* a party, it may be easily imagined a good time is in reserve for these excursionists. The fight takes place about 10 o'clock A. M., and we can only hear of its result after the boat returns which will not be until late in the evening. Those who pretend to full posting say it will be impossible for the authorities of Virginia to interfere, were they so inclined, before the combat is over. What we dread most is the return of these monsters in human shape. They are ripe and ready for any sort of outrage. If we escape bank robberies or assassinations we may thank our stars. Pickpockets are in abundance. The impression is Collyer will have an easy triumph, though Edwards' friends bet freely on him, at the odds of two to one. The stakes are one thousand dollars a side. It is supposed some dodge is contemplated to elude the authorities.

The contest between Governor Swann and Robert J. Brent, for the Democratic nomination to Congress from the Third District, is now waging fiercely. The roughs are already at work, and bad whisky seems to be working in them. Swann's purse is probably too strong for Brent's. This is the potential lever in Baltimore at primary ward meetings. Brent, under other circumstances, going upon merit, would probably come out best. As it is, he may triumph.

The Republicans are determined to make nominations for all offices and enter the campaign vigorously. They want to see who were the 11,500 voters registered who have not yet come to the polls, and what the dissatisfied conservatives, who heretofore united with the Democracy, but are now dissatisfied, design doing. Those who imagine Maryland will give Seymour and Blair a very large majority will be egregiously mistaken.

Some of our citizens who have been rusticating at the different summer resorts, are now returning. Mayor Banks got home last night. An unusually large number of persons are yet away and business, though slightly improved, is dull.

The grand German Schutzen Festival commences to-morrow. It promises to be a splendid affair.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

MEETING OF DRIVERS AND CONDUCTORS.—A meeting of the drivers and conductors of the several passenger railroads was held yesterday afternoon, at the southeast corner of Ninth and Spring Garden streets. It was stated that the Board of Presidents would not meet until the second Tuesday in September, and that but little could be done until their meeting, when their memorial will be submitted to them. Arrangements are being made for the holding of a mass meeting in front of Independence Hall, for the purpose of laying before the citizens their demands. It was stated to the audience that a meeting of the conductors of the Arch Street Passenger Railroad, called by the President, was held at an early hour yesterday morning. It was decided that the conductors should average a certain amount per day, and when it reached beyond that sum they should be paid an advanced rate of wages. After the transaction of some unimportant business the meeting adjourned.

THE LATE WILKESBARRE HOMICIDE.—Wm. G. Milliken, of this city, and William Wheelock, of New York, charged with shooting Anthony Toohill, an Irish miner, at Wilkesbarre, on Friday last, arrived in this city Saturday evening, accompanied by Messrs. Daniel Dougherty and F. L. Bodine. Mr. Milliken is connected in business with Mr. Bodine, and is well known to a large portion of our citizens. Wheelock is but sixteen years of age, and is the son of a prominent New York stock broker. They were held in $10,000 bail to answer by Judge Conyngham. Threats were freely made by the miners to lynch the young men, and their lives being considered in peril, it was deemed prudent that they should come to this city until the trial should take place. It is said that Mr. Milliken is anxious that the fullest investigation should be made into the facts of the sad occurrence.

A SOURCE OF TROUBLE UNDER THE REVENUE LAW.—As was anticipated, one feature of the new revenue law is already giving trouble. It is that which forbids any assessor, under a penalty of $5000 for each offense, from assessing a special or license tax against any rectifier whose establishment is located less than 600 feet from any distillery. The Assessor of the First district having, in accordance with law, registered the distillery of Aaron Reinstrom, located at No. 218 N. Second street, he has been compelled to decline a license to certain rectifiers located within six hundred feet of this distillery. The rectifiers thus ruled out, unless they remove beyond the prescribed limits, are eight in number.

GERMAN REPUBLICAN MEETING.—On Saturday evening last a meeting of German Republicans was held at No. 2762 Frankford road, and a German Republican Campaign Club was formed. Colonel William Frismuth was selected as President of the meeting. Colonel Frismuth and William Wurnerretch were selected as delegates to the German American Republican Central Club. Captain Lemuel C. Reeves, of Bordentown, N. J., addressed the meeting, and the gathering separated with three cheers for Grant and Colfax.

ADMITTED TO BAIL.—Policeman James B. Camac had so far recovered on Saturday as to be able to leave the Hospital, and being considered entirely out of danger, Lawrence Tobin, James Whatley, and John Carrigan, charged with an assault upon him, were admitted to bail. Reserve Officer Howley, who was beaten at the time Camac was stabbed, has been unable to resume his duties from the injuries he received.

COMMENCED.—The work of altering the Franklin Market, Tenth street, above Chesnut, for the use of the Mercantile Library, has commenced. The building is being cleared out preparatory to the commencement of extensive projected improvements. When completed the new library building will be one of the finest in the country.

GOING INTO OPERATION UNDER THE NEW LAW.—Some of the leading distillers of the city have made personal application to be licensed under the new law, one of the number, a very large grain distiller, having been closed up almost ever since the tax on whisky was raised to two dollars the gallon.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Thomas Stiles, residing at No. 1104 North Eleventh street, attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself and cutting himself in the arm with a knife. He was removed to the Episcopal Hospital.

SHOT IN THE THIGH.—About half-past 1 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, Henry Chapel, aged thirteen years, was shot in the thigh by a lad named Eugene Chris, aged thirteen years, at Allegheny avenue and Gaul street. Chapel resides at No. 916 Dauphin street.

FARMERS' HAY AND STRAW MARKET.—During the week ending on Saturday, 471 loads of hay and 45 of straw were weighed and sold at the following prices: Prime timothy, $1.25@1.30 per 100 pounds; mixed, $1·15@1·20 do.; inferior, 96c.@$1 do.; straw, $1@1·10 do.

APPOINTMENTS.—John McCall and William McCormick have been appointed gaugers in the First District.

### New Jersey Items.

*The Public Schools.*—There have been forty-five teachers employed by the Board of Education for the Public Schools of Camden for the public schools of Camden for the present season. The salaries of these teachers range from $250 to $1200 per year. The schools will commence on Tuesday, the 1st of September. Many fine improvements have been made to the buildings, and one new edifice, of large dimensions, is nearly finished. The rapid increase of population and pupils demand increased accommodations, and these are being supplied by the Board as fast as means will permit.

*Delegates Elected.*—The Republicans of Middle and South Wards, Camden, have elected the following named gentlemen delegates to the County Convention:—Middle Ward, B. H. Shivers, W. C. Lee, Robert S. Bender, Ezra H. Fish, and Samuel A. Lowe; South Ward, C. J. Mines, S. M. Gaul, C. Parker, John Osler, and John W. Campbell. North Ward holds her delegate meetings on Wednesday evening.

## MARINE TELEGRAPH.

*For additional Marine News see First Page.*

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SUN RISES | 5·18 | MOON SETS | 11·08 |
| SUN SETS | 6·45 | HIGH WATER | 8·49 |

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES T. YOUNG,
COATES WALTON,
THOMAS POTTER. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE

### MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FOR AMERICA | | | |
| Bellona | London | New York | Aug. 8 |
| Propontis | Liverpool | Boston | Aug. 11 |
| Virginia | Liverpool | New York | Aug. 12 |
| Pereire | Havre | New York | Aug. 13 |
| Austrian | Liverpool | Quebec | Aug. 13 |
| Iowa | Glasgow | New York | Aug. 14 |
| Hammonia | Southampton | New York | Aug. 14 |
| Cuba | Liverpool | New York | Aug. 15 |
| C. of Washington | Liverpool | New York | Aug. 15 |
| Germany | Liverpool | Quebec | Aug. 18 |
| Tripoli | Liverpool | New York | Aug. 18 |
| C. of Paris | Liverpool | New York | Aug. 19 |
| Hibernian | Liverpool | Quebec | Aug. 20 |
| Java | Liverpool | New York | Aug. 22 |
| FOR EUROPE. | | | |
| Saxonia | New York | Hamburg | Aug. 25 |
| Etna | New York | Liverpool | Aug. 25 |
| China | New York | Liverpool | Aug. 26 |
| Siberia | New York | Liverpool | Aug. 27 |
| C. of Antwerp | New York | Liverpool | Aug. 29 |
| Pereire | New York | Havre | Aug. 29 |
| Denmark | New York | Liverpool | Aug. 29 |
| Europa | New York | Glasgow | Aug. 29 |
| Hammonia | New York | Hamburg | Sept. 1 |
| Minnesota | New York | Liverpool | Sept. 2 |
| Cuba | New York | Liverpool | Sept. 2 |
| Aleppo | New York | Liverpool | Sept. 3 |
| City of Paris | New York | Liverpool | Sept. 5 |
| COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC. | | | |
| S. America | New York | Rio Janeiro | Aug 24 |
| H. Chauncey | New York | Aspinwall | Aug. 24 |
| Missouri | New York | Havana & Nas. | Aug. 27 |
| Juniata | Philada | New Orleans | Sept. 1 |
| Pioneer | Philada | Wilmington | Sept. 2 |
| Eagle | New York | Havana | Sept. 3 |

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Lord Lovel, Jones, Havana, A. Merino.
Steamship Roman, Howes, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Brig Grace Darling, Martin, Windsor, N. S., C. C. Van Horn.
Brig J. McIntire, Haskell, Portsmouth, Scott, Walter & Co.
Schr Cyrus Fossett, Harding, Portland, do.
Schr Alice B. Parker, Boston, do.
Schr J. C. Patterson, Corson, Roxbury, do.
Schr C. L. Herrick, Baldwin, Dighton, do.
Schr Stephen Morris, Seaman, Newport, do.
Schr S. Wilson, Nowell, Washington, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr W. D. Cargill, Kelly, Roxbury, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Z. L. Adams, Nickerson, Charlestown, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr Florence Nowell, Fennimore, Chelsea, do.
Schr Geo. H. Bent, Smith, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr L. D. Small, Tice, Charlestown, do.
Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, New Bedford, J. Rommel, Jr.
Schr Ocean Traveller, Adams, Beverly, do.
Schr A. E. Hooper, Hooper, Boston, do.
Schr Ellen Matthews, McElwee, Boston, do.
Schr H. Wainwright, Brower, Boston, do.
Schr S. L. Russell, Smith, Salisbury, do.
Schr Hawthorn, Blizzard, Wilmington, Del., do.
Schr E. H. Naylor, Naylor, Chelsea, do.
Schr J. W. Hall, Hall, Milton, Mass., Tyler & Co.
Schr Mary Anna, Adams, Havre de Grace, Captain.
Steamer Valley City, Morgan, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r New York, Jones, Washington, do.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

N. G. ship Betty, Metzhorn, 2 days from New York, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.

Steamship Saxon, Boggs, 46 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Off the Bucy on the Middle, passed brig James Miller, from Zaza; off Bombay Hook, schr Porto Rico; below New Castle, one herm. brig, deeply laden; off Grubb's Landing one brig, deeply laden, all under canvas, upward bound.

Brig John Chrystal, Barnes, 11 days from Ponce, P. R., with sugar to John Mason & Co.

Steamer M. Massey, Smith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamship Norfolk, Vance, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Schr J. V. Wellington, Chipman, 6 days from Boston, with mdse. to Crowell & Collins.

Schr Cyrus Fossett, Harding, from Boston.

Schr George H. Bent, Smith, from Boston.

Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, from Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Novelty, Tuft, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

*Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.*

LEWES, Del., Aug 21—9 A. M.—Brig James Baker, from Zaza, before reported, has been ordered to Boston. Brig James Miller arrived this morning from Zaza, and received orders for Philadelphia.

The following vessels are detained at the Breakwater by head winds:—Schrs Ploughboy, from Alexandria for Wareham; Statesman, from Georgetown, S. C., for New York; Fanny Keating, from Philadelphia for Quincy; S. H. Sharp, do. for Boston; Thomas Boardman, do for Fall River.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, for Philadelphia, sailed from Savannah 22d inst.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston 22d inst.

Barque Lizzie Durkee, Durkee, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 8th inst.

Barque Black Brothers, Perry, hence, at Helvoet 7th inst.

Barque John Boulton, Lindsay, sailed from St. Thomas 13th inst. for Cuba.

Barque Wm. Van Name, Craig, from Baltimore for Boston, went to sea 18th inst.

Barque Sarah A. Dudman, Rogers, hence, at Satilla Mills, Ga., 16th inst.

Barque Annie Augusta, Creighton, hence, was discharging at St. Jago de Cuba 7th inst.

Brig Celibri, Asmussen, for Philadelphia or Baltimore, at Rio Janeiro 25th ult.

Brig Annie, Smith, hence, at Stettin 5th inst.

Brig Wm. H. Parks, Simmons, hence, at Wiscasset 15th inst.

Schr Mary L. Vankirk, hence, at Holmes' Hole 20th instant.

Schr Liet. Carlensen, for Philadelphia or Baltimore, at Rio Janeiro 25th ult.

Schr H. W. McCauley, Reed, for Philadelphia, at Norfolk 19th inst., with lumber.

Schr Mary Fletcher, Stacy, from Warren for Philadelphia, at Newport 21st inst.

Schr Fannie Elder, Shea, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 21st inst.

Schr C. & B. Brooks, Brooks, hence, at Fall River 21st inst.

Schrs Golden Eagle, Howes, and S. A. Reed, Arnold, hence, at Providence 21st inst.

Schrs J. M. Flanagan, Shaw; M. A. Holt, Holt; H. Hobart, Munson; and Wake, Gandy, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 21st inst.

Schrs J. P. McDevitt, McDevitt, and N. H. Benedict, Ellis, hence, at New London 20th inst.—the former for Providence.

Schr E. Arcularius, Gregory, for Philadelphia, sailed from Rockland 15th inst.

Schr M. H. Reed, Benson, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 21st inst.

Schr Mary A. Tyler, Tyler, for Philadelphia, sailed from Port Jefferson L. I., 17th inst.

Schr Wm. Marcy, Champion, hence, at Gloucester 20th inst.

Schr Alfred Richards, Arey, hence, at Gardiner, Me., 19th inst.

Schrs Ida Richardson; Wm. B. Thomas, Winsmore; W. H. Tiers, Hoffman, all for Philadelphia; John A. Griffin, Foster, and W. F. Cushing, Cramer, for a northern port, were loading at Charleston 20th inst.

Schrs West Wind, Corson; E. J. Heraty, Meredith; and Billow, Rose, hence, at Boston 21st inst.

Schrs Clara Montgomery, Borden, and Lena Hunter, Shepard, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 21st instant.

Schr Jessie S. Clark, Clark, hence, at Holmes' Hole 20th inst.

Schr John H. French, Burgess, hence for Pembroke sailed from Newport 21st inst. Also sailed, schr David G. Floyd.

Steamtug L. A. Belknap, hence, was below Boston 21st inst.

## AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—
THIS EVENING
THE WHITE FAWN,
And Jarrett and Palmer's combined
PARISIENNE AND VIENNESE BALLET TROUPES.
MAD'LLES BONFANTI, SOHLKE, ARDRION, CEREBELLE, OBERTI, MAZZALI, FRANCISCO, PINZUTTI, and LA PETITE SCHLAGER,
SUPPORTED BY 40 CORYPHEES,
And a Grand Corps de Ballet.
The Scenery is the most Beautiful and Costly ever presented at any theatre in the world.
ADMISSION.—Dress Circle and Parquet, 75 cents; Orchestra Seats, $1; Family Circle, 25 cents.
NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR RESERVED SEATS.
SATURDAY—WHITE FAWN MATINEE.
Matinee Admission—50 cents; Children, 25 cents.
TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.
Family Circle, 25c. Doors open at 1 o'clock. 8 17 tf

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, BEGINS AT 8.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Aug 24,
The great Burlesque Actor,
LEFFINGWELL,
who will appear in two of his specialties,
BEPPO,
in Byron's Burlesque of Fra Diavolo, and
ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS,
as played by him over
TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY NIGHTS,
in Edmund Falconer's Nonsensical Farce of
TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE
In preparation, the Drama entitled
FOUL PLAY,
from the celebrated work of Charles Reade and Dion Boucicault, in six acts, by Charles Reade.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

## PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DELAWARE BREAKWATER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 209 S. SIXTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA, August 15, 1868.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this Office until the 10th day of September, 1868, for the Stone necessary for the completion of the Delaware Breakwater.

It is to be distinctly understood that the quantity of stone of each class, specified herein, may be increased or diminished, by the United States, if necessary.

CLASS 1. Some 12,000 tons, of 2240 pounds each, are required. Of this amount, about four-fifths, to be in blocks of not less than two tons each, nor over five and one-half tons; the remainder, in blocks of upwards of one fourth of a ton.

All stones of this class to be delivered at such points of the works as may be designated by the United States agents.

CLASS 2. Some 16,000 tons of stone, in pieces of less than one-fourth ton in weight, are required, to be thrown overboard in accordance with the instructions of the United States agents, near the extremities of the works, in water not less than twenty feet in depth.

All stones sent to be of the hardest and most durable quality, free from seams, etc.; to be subject to rigid inspection, and will be received or not as the Engineer or United States agents shall find them to accord or not, as to quality and size, with the above description. None can be sent from quarries condemned heretofore.

The rate of delivery of each class of stone to be regulated by the Engineer in charge. The delivery of either class, or of both, if desired, to commence upon approval of contract, and to be completed by October 15, 1869.

The proposals will state the rate per ton of 1st Class of stones delivered at the works, as above; also, separately, the rate both per ton, and per perch of twenty-five cubic feet, of stones of the 2d Class delivered, in place, overboard.

In general stones should not be sent in vessels drawing over ten feet.

A reservation of twenty per centum, on payments, will be made during the delivery of stone contracted for.

Each proposal must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures are to be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to, as being good and sufficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

For blank forms of proposals and other information, apply at this office.

Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for Stone for Delaware Breakwater."

Bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, September 10, 1868. Bidders are invited to be present.

C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
Lt.-Col. of Engineers.
8 17 7t

PROPOSALS FOR CORN MEAL.

OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY SUBSISTENCE,
FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT,
RICHMOND, Va., August 15, 1868.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until TUESDAY, August 25, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the United States Subsistence Department with all the Corn Meal that may be required from the 1st proximo to the 31st of December, 1868, (four months.)

The Meal to be delivered in good sound flour barrels, at the United States Subsistence Depot at such times and in such quantities as may be required, after five days' notice.

No samples are required with the bids, as only fresh ground, bolted, white Corn Meal of the very best quality will be received.

Bids must state the price per pound, or per 100 pounds net; and no allowance will be made for barrels, nor for any loss in delivery.

Payment will be made at the end of each month for Corn Meal accepted during the month.

The successful bidder will be required to give ample security for the faithful fulfilment of this contract.

Proposals should be plainly endorsed "Proposals for Corn Meal," and addressed to the undersigned.

W. A. ELDERKIN,
Bvt. Maj. and Chief Com. of Subsistence,
First Military District.
Office No. 1215 Cary street, Commercial Block, Richmond, Va. 8 18 6t

IMPROVEMENT OF HELL GATE, NEW YORK.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
No. 27 WEST HOUSTON STREET, NEW YORK,
August 20, 1868.

For the information of those intending to bid for the removal of the rocks in Hell Gate, it is necessary to state that the contract will not necessarily be assigned to the lowest or to any bidder. The time which the bidder proposes to consume in performing the work, as well as the character of his proposed mode of operations as to practicability, will likewise be considered in assigning the contract.

JOHN NEWTON,
Lieutenant Colonel Engineers,
8 24 mfw 4t Brevet Major General U. S. A.

## GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF SUBSISTENCE STORES.—

OFFICE A. C. S., FORT MONROE, Va.,
August 17, 1868.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at Fort Monroe, Va., September 1, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.—

24 boxes French uncooked mixed Vegetables, 9200 pounds, more or less.

764 boxes American uncooked mixed Vegetables, 30,400 pounds, more or less.

218 boxes American cooked mixed Vegetables, 20,440 pounds more or less.

The French Vegetables are in tin cases of 55 pounds each, the American in cases of 70 pounds each. They were selected from a large lot in excess at this depot and have been recently repacked in new strong boxes, two cases in each box, and are in excellent shipping order.

Stores delivered on Government wharf free of expense. Terms cash in Government funds. By order of Commissary-General of Subsistence U. S. A.

JAMES CURRY,
8 21 6t Second Lieutenant 5th Art A. C. S.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.
IN BANKRUPTCY.
At Philadelphia, June 24, 1868.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Samuel R. Adams of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

LEWIS WALN SMITH, Assignee,
No. 429 WALNUT Street.
To the creditors of said bankrupt. 8 22 24 31 3t

## INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

LiverpooL and LondoN and GlobE InsurancE CompanY.

ASSETS
SEVENTEEN MILLIONS.

Short Term, Perpetual, Floating, and Rent Policies issued on favorable terms.
Office, No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

ATWOOD SMITH,
6 15 6m GENERAL AGENT.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, Southeast corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1867.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $200,000 | United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s | $201,000·00 |
| 120,000 | United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881 | 134,400·00 |
| 50,000 | United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes | 52,562·50 |
| 200,000 | State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan | 210,070·00 |
| 125,000 | City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax) | 125,625·00 |
| 50,000 | State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan | 51,000·00 |
| 20,000 | Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds | 19,800·00 |
| 25,000 | Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds | 23,375·00 |
| 25,000 | Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed) | 20,000·00 |
| 30,000 | State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan | 18,000·00 |
| 7000 | State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan | 4270·00 |
| 5,000,300 | shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia) | 15,000·00 |
| 7,500 | 150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company | 7,800·00 |
| 5,000 | 100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company | 3,000·00 |
| 20,000 | 80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company | 15,000·00 |
| 201,900 | Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property | 201,900·00 |
| $1,101,400 par. | Market value, Cost, $1089,679·26. | $1,102,802·50 |
| | Real Estate | 36,000·00 |
| | Bills Receivable for Insurance made | 219,135·67 |
| | Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company | 43,384·35 |
| | Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $5076·00; estimated value | 3,017·00 |
| | Cash in Bank $103 017·10 | |
| | Cash in Drawer 298·52 | 103,315·62 |
| | | $1 507,605·15 |

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas C. Hand, | James C. Hand, |
| John C. Davis, | Samuel E. Stokes, |
| Edmund A. Souder, | James Traquair, |
| Joseph H. Seal, | William C. Ludwig, |
| Theophilus Paulding, | Jacob P. Jones, |
| Hugh Craig, | James B. McFarland, |
| Edward Darlington, | Joshua P. Eyre, |
| John R. Penrose, | John D. Taylor, |
| H. Jones Brooke, | Spencer McIlvaine, |
| Henry Sloan, | Henry C. Dallett, Jr., |
| George G. Leiper, | George W. Bernardou, |
| William G. Boulton, | D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg, |
| Edward Lafourcade, | J. B. Semple, " |
| Jacob Riegel, | A. B. Berger, " |

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.

| | |
|---|---|
| *CAPITAL* | $400,000·00 |
| *ACCRUED SURPLUS* | 1,018,893·89 |
| *PREMIUMS* | 1,184,846·20 |

| | |
|---|---|
| UNSETTLED CLAIMS, | INCOME FOR 1868 |
| $33,693·22 | $350,000·00. |

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5 500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles N. Bancker, | George Fales, |
| Tobias Wagner, | Alfred Fitler, |
| Samuel Grant, | Francis W. Lewis, M. D., |
| George W. Richards | Thomas Sparks, |
| Isaac Lea, | William S. Grant. |

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

INSURE AT HOME
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY,
No. 921 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]

JAMES TRAQUAIR..........PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES..........VICE-PRESIDENT
JNO. W. HORNOR..........A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS..........SECRETARY

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000 PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or on 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among the policy holders.

Moneys received at interest and paid on demand.

Authorized by the charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
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| JOSHUA H. MORRIS, | T. WISTAR BROWN, |
| RICHARD WOOD, | W. C. LONGSTRETH, |
| RICHARD CADBURY, | WILLIAM HACKER, |
| CHARLES F. COFFIN. | |

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary,
WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., J. B. TOWNSEND,
7 27 Medical Examiner. Legal Adviser.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

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|---|---|
| John L. Hodge, | David Lewis, |
| M. B. Mahony, | Benjamin Etting, |
| John T. Lewis, | Thomas H. Powers, |
| William S. Grant, | A. R. McHenry, |
| Robert W. Leaming, | Edmund Castillon, |
| D. Clark Wharton, | Samuel Wilcox, |
| Lawrence Lewis, Jr. | Lewis C. Norris. |

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 1 23

## INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TILLINGHAST & HILT'S
INSURANCE ROOMS,

JOS. TILLINGHAST. DAVID B. HILT.

No. 409 WALNUT St.

AGENTS AND ATTORNEYS FOR

Home Fire Insurance Company, NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Springfield Fire and Marine Ins. Co., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Yonkers and New York Insurance Co., NEW YORK
Peoples' Fire Insurance Company, WORCESTER, MASS.
Atlantic Fire and Marine Insurance Co., PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Guardian Fire Insurance Company, NEW YORK
Lumberman's Fire Insurance Co., CHICAGO, ILL

Insurance effected at LOWEST RATES.
All losses promptly and liberally adjusted at their
Office, No. 409 WALNUT Street,
5 9 PHILADELPHIA.

INSURE AT HOME.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 426 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA.

CHARTERED CAPITAL, - - $500,000
PAID IN CAPITAL, - - - $100,000
NO LOSSES OR DEBTS.

Insure against loss or damage by Fire on Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and all other Insurable property, and also take Marine, Canal and Inland Navigation Risks at the lowest rates consistent with security.

W. E. OWENS, President.
NATHAN HAINES, Secretary. [5 18 3m
BENJ. F. O'BRYON, Surveyor.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wm. E. Owens, | Arthur Maginnis, |
| Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence, | Wm. W. Fenner, |
| Hon Stephen T. Wilson, | Dr. M. McEwen, |
| James V. Kirk, | Nathan Haines, |
| R. C. Worthington, | Thomas Williams, |
| Wm. R. Cressan, | Howard A. Mickle, |
| John Smick, | J. Kemp Bartlett, |
| Edward N. Grattan, | Chas. K. McDonald. |

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
*NORTH AMERICA,*
No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, . $2,001,266·72.
$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Arthur G. Coffin, | George L. Harrison, |
| Samuel W. Jones, | Francis R. Cope, |
| John A. Brown, | Edward H. Trotter, |
| Charles Taylor, | Edward S. Clarke, |
| Ambrose White, | T. Charlton Henry, |
| William Welsh, | Alfred D. Jessup, |
| Richard D. Wood, | John P. White, |
| S. Morris Wain, | Louis C. Madeira. |
| John Mason, | |

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

LONDON
*IMPERIAL*
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

LOCAL DIRECTORS:
E. M. ARCHIBALD, H. B. M. Consul, Chairman.
A. A. LOW, of A. A. Low & Bros.
E. S. JAFFRAY, of E. S. Jaffray & Co.
RICHARD IRVIN, of Richard Irvin & Co.
DAVID SALOMON, No. 11 W. Thirty-eighth st.
J. BOORMAN JOHNSON, of J. J. Johnson & Co.
JAMES STUART & CO.

F. W. CROWELL,
Resident Manager, No. 40 PINE Street, N. Y.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
8 22 1m No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Daniel Smith, Jr., | John Devereux, |
| Alexander Benson, | Thomas Smith, |
| Isaac Hazlehurst, | Henry Lewis, |
| Thomas Robbins, | J. Gillingham Fell, |
| Daniel Haddock, Jr. | |

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

## GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with every description of FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, ETC.,

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
117rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

40 CENTS.—THE BEST ROASTED COFFEE ever sold in Philadelphia, at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

30 CENTS.—GOOD STRONG ROASTED COFFEE at WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

55 CENTS.—JAVA COFFEE, IN LARGE Government sacks at WILSON'S.

ENGLISH CHICKORY, FOR MAKING Coffee rich and strong. For sale at WILSON'S old established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT street.

80 CENTS PER POUND.—GOOD STRONG BLACK TEA. WILSON'S, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

ORANGE PEKOE AND ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA, at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

SIFTINGS FROM THE BEST TEAS IN THE CITY, for sale to-day at WILSON'S. 16 18thstuthsm

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted and any information regarding the law cheerfully given. 2

## MEDICAL.

IMPORTANT TO INVALIDS.

IRON IN THE BLOOD.

A PERMANENT TONIC,
WITHOUT ALCOHOL.

HEALTH FOR THE SICK.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK.

VIGOR FOR THE FEEBLE.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP, *a Protected Solution of the Protoxide of Iron*, strikes at the root of disease by supplying the blood with its VITAL PRINCIPLE OR LIFE ELEMENT, IRON, giving *Strength*, *Vigor*, and *New Life* to the whole system.

PERUVIAN SYRUP Is a Protoxide of Iron.

PERUVIAN SYRUP Makes the Weak Strong.

PERUVIAN SYRUP Contains no Alcohol.

PERUVIAN SYRUP Builds up the Broken-down.

PERUVIAN SYRUP Cures the Dyspepsia.

PERUVIAN SYRUP Invigorates the Brain.

PERUVIAN SYRUP Cures Female Weaknesses.

PERUVIAN SYRUP Cures Spring Debility.

PERUVIAN SYRUP Vitalizes and Purifies the Blood.

PERUVIAN SYRUP Restores the Vigor of Youth.

PERUVIAN SYRUP Is Pleasant to take.

Being free from Alcohol in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent.

Stimulants only afford temporary relief, and have the same effect as giving a tired horse the whip instead of oats. The true way is to invigorate the debilitated system by supplying the blood with its Life Element—IRON, thereby infusing strength, vigor and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an IRON CONSTITUTION.

Thousands have been changed by the use of this remedy, from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women, and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

PRICE.

Large Bottles, (24 oz.) $2·00, or 3 for $5·00.
Small Bottles, (10 oz). $1 00, or 6 for $5·00.

If your Druggist does not keep it, send direct to me, and it will be forwarded promptly by express.

A 32 page pamphlet sent *free* to any address.

CAUTION—In purchasing the PERUVIAN SYRUP, be particular to get the *Genuine*, and not one of the many Alcoholic Elixirs of Peruvian Bark, or Bark and Iron. See that Peruvian Syrup is blown in the glass.

J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor,
No. 36 DEY Street, New York.
*For Sale in Philadelphia by*
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No. 602 ARCH Street,
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
AND BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY. 7 1 3m

# Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1868.

### The Aldermen of Philadelphia.

SOME time since we expressed our belief that all offices of a judicial or semi-judicial character should be made appointive and not elective, and that the public interests would be greatly improved if they were removed entirely from the arena of politics. The fact that in our own city circumstances have prevented our feeling in full force the evil effects of this mistaken plan of making every office a partisan struggle, does not alter the fact that when the favorable circumstances do not exist, the evil is apparent, and that it is only a fortunate coincidence that prevents in every case our feeling the ill effects. For offices of great moment, such as the Judges of our Courts, the widespread conservative feeling in the mass of both parties in our city, acts as a check on both to make them avoid unworthy nominations. The character of every man who aspires to the office of Judge undergoes a strict public scrutiny, and if any flaw is detected, the people do not hesitate to break loose from all party ties and oppose the nominee. This excellent preventive examination, however, is only given to the candidates for the highest offices, while the minor positions, also of great power, are entirely slighted. This is peculiarly true in the case of the aldermen of the different wards. This office is one of no small authority. Before the Alderman come all criminal cases. Offenses against the peace and even felonies are within his original jurisdiction. He must decide on the presumptive evidence, and act according to a sound and unbiassed discretion. In addition to these, all landlord and tenant cases are his, and if he be not a man of intelligence great wrong may be done. Again, all civil suits involving less than $100 are his. When it is remembered that by far the greatest number of suits are for such a sum, and by parties who are not willing to undergo the expenses of a regular suit before the Common Pleas, it is easily seen that stupidity or partiality can do injustice to an immense number of citizens. And as a rule the Aldermen of Philadelphia are both stupid and partial. We know there are many honorable exceptions. The reporters for the daily papers can in the discharge of their duties bear testimony to the ability and integrity of many of our minor judiciary. But the fact is unaltered that a large majority of our Aldermen are neither sufficiently intelligent nor sufficiently high-toned to properly discharge the duties of their position.

The reis in this no cause for the least surprise. These officers are nominated by ward conventions; bodies invariably composed of local politicians, and influenced by personal feelings. They give the office to one of their fellows, not because he is fitted for it, not because he knows anything about law—for, as a rule, he don't—but because of his services as a ward politician, that he may have some office that will pay. It is the same with them as it was with the School Controllers, with the Board of Guardians, and many other local positions. The consequence is that the holders of these positions are men frequently of the lowest stamp, ignorant, and partial. They fear to punish the rascals of the ward, either because they are their political friends, or because, if they do, the "hose house" will "go against" them when they come up for re-election. By our system we put these men directly under the influence of the very class of the community which it is their sworn duty to keep in order and watch for their misdeeds. We compel them to go into temptation, and then are surprised at our own fault bearing its natural fruit. The mistake is in the system, and it can only be removed when the system is remedied.

Let us look at some of the results. *Most o these offices are political.* Wherever either party has so overwhelming an ascendancy as to make them feel sure of an election, they do not hesitate to give the office to men of the baser sort, and against them the respectable portion of the community have rarely any redress. Let us cite an instance: in the Fourth Ward, where the Democratic majority is 1300, William McMullin has been Alderman for years. The result is that all election troubles, and, in fact, all kinds and classes of minor misdemeanors go before a man whose associations are utterly partisan, and who is a friend and associate of the "roughs" who compose the greater portion of the population of that Ward. In the Seventh Ward, within a year or two, a nomination so distasteful to the respectable portion of the Republican party was made, that an independent nominee was put up, and supported by sufficient Republicans to give the Democrat a plurality. These are some of the fruits; but in a great majority of the cases, the people care so little that whoever is nominated is elected.

Secondly. *It is a well-known principle that in all civil suits the Aldermen give judgment for the plaintiff.* It matters very little as to the merits of the case. Evidence, as a rule, goes for nothing. The question, in the aldermanic mind, is argued very simply:—"The plaintiff may have nothing to pay the costs with, the defendant in all probability has, or else the plaintiff would not have sued him. Then, again, the plaintiff selected me as the Alderman before whom he brought the suit. Therefore, judgment for the plaintiff." By this means the grossest injustice is frequently done, and the defendant, not wishing to be obliged to run the risk of a higher Court and the expense of an appeal, pays a debt which, in all justice, he does not owe.

We could multiply reasons to show how pernicious the present system of electing Aldermen is, but we think the experience of most of our readers will save us the necessity. The remedy is to have these officials appointed by the Court of Common Pleas. They are a sort of sub-officers of that Court any how. All appeals from them come before its Judges, and it seems only proper that they should be selected by that Bench. By it they would be removed from all local fear or patronage, and men be selected who are qualified by learning and experience for the office—not by local service as active politicians.

### An Interesting Library.

CONSIDERABLE interest being now awakened to the subject of libraries, we have thought that a brief account of one of the most famous in the world might be useful just now. The traveller in England, in visiting that most deeply interesting city of Oxford, would scarcely lose the opportunity of visiting one of the most interesting of libraries belonging to that city. Over five hundred years ago, a single small room sufficed for all the books in the town; to this was added a collection by an earnest lover and preserver of books, Philip of Bury, he who apostrophized books as the masters who teach without flogging, or fleecing, punishment, or payment. About the year 1550, this nice little collection was destroyed. The Commissioners deputed by Edward VI, for the reformation of the University, destroyed all the illuminated manuscripts, and left the rest exposed to any chance of injury. Four years after this destruction, an undergraduate, animated with a sincere love for books, gave his money, his aid, and his influence, to the re-establishment of an institution which seems likely to connect his name imperishably with the library in which he took so lively an interest. Sir Thomas Bodley was the name of this student. When King James I saw Bodley's bust, on extending the library, he emitted the somewhat questionable pun, that the founder should rather be called Sir Pitt's Godly, than Bodley, and in a wonderful fit of liberality he offered to present, from the libraries of the royal palaces whatever precious books Sir Thomas Bodley, on examination, might choose to carry away. One of the many services rendered by Bodley was an agreement made by him with the Stationers' Company, by which the Company were to give a perfect copy of every book printed by them to the library. He left nearly all his money for the purchase of books, so that there was afterwards an application made to the library by some distant relatives for relief. Since his death the library has increased yearly by additions to its books, busts, pictures, numismatical collections, and above all, by the almost matchless and priceless treasures of rare and valuable works, of which space alone prevents our giving, what we should take pleasure in doing, the names of many of these gems. We can only find room for a few. Of Shakespeare it has the editions of 1601, 1617, and 1623. To give our readers some idea of the value of these editions in 1778, Stevens, one of the commentators, valued the first edition at seven or eight guineas. At a sale some years ago it produced £100. In 1864, Miss Burdett Coutts gave for a very fine copy £716.

It has a copy of the Koran which had been in the library of Tippo Sahib, a rare gem, the interior ornaments of which are quite surprising; the binding is also curious and beautiful. Then there is the first book printed from moveable type, being a fine copy of the grand old Latin Bible, printed by Guttenburg at Mentz about 1455. A copy of this was sold in 1818 for £596. A copy of the first complete English Bible translated by Myles Coverdale. But we must stop, for the number of rare works is delightful reading, even in their titles! By the statutes of the library, the Librarian, or one of the sub-Librarians must be present when any coins are exhibited; nor may they be shown to more than two persons at a time, unless two officers of the library, or a Curator are present. No examination of coins for the purpose of comparison with other specimens is permitted. Although the [French Imperial Library is said to contain over a million of volumes, and the British Museum over 600,000, yet the Bodleian ranks very high, even in mere numbers, for it at present contains about 350,000 volumes, with about 30,000 manuscripts. It has surpassed in fame and usefulness some of its contemporaries, for instance that of Angelo Rocca at Rome, opened in 1604; the Ambrosian, at Milan in 1609. The fourth public library was that of Cardinal Mazarin, opened in 1643. A few years ago a reading-room was added to the Bodleian; this, together with the ancient cosy appearance of the different rooms, elaborated with rich stained glass, magnificent pictures and statues, must always cause the Bodleian Library to be regarded as one of the most interesting of venerable piles, as it is one of the choicest and most interesting of libraries.

### Evenings at Home.

FROM time immemorial an immense amount of admiration has been lavished upon the woman whose heart is bound up in home, and who has no interests or duties beyond it. Of course there is truth in this prevailing opinion—a woman's first duty is the fulfilment of her domestic relations. The administration of the household depends upon her, and with it the comfort of its inmates; the moral status of the little community is created by her influence almost entirely, and the intellectual to a great degree. This being undeniable, whatever makes her competent for these labors ought to be assured to her, and she should be wisely assisted and supported under this constant strain of anxiety.

Men picturing the delights of home invariably describe the pleasures of joining their family circle after the close of a day of wearisome conflict with the outer world, and finding their chief bliss in the feeling that in this haven they are perfectly secure from all intrusion.

All this is very well, but it needs certain unfulfilled conditions to make it perfectly right on all sides. Suppose the wife, in her zealous pursuance of the generally recognized "whole duty of woman," has been closely housed all day with a group of noisy children, whose incessant and petty demands are exhausting to both mind and body, causing a sense of overwhelming weariness and mental dullness, which is rather from rust than wear. Is it to be supposed that the woman can find supreme happiness and the highest spiritual and mental refreshment from sitting at her sewing, and dutifully admiring her husband abstractedly reading the newspaper to himself?

But such has been really the theory of the world, and it is no wonder that a reaction is crowding the streets with overdressed women, with no apparent motive to hasten their sauntering steps. This promenade is not the worthiest investment of time, though we really do not see that there must necessarily be more moral depravity in a "ten-minute call" between ladies, or a chat as they pace down the sidewalk than in that half-hour lounge at a street-corner, which seems to vary with surprising frequency the much talked-of incessant toil of many business men.

We have occasionally heard married people, who have not learned the wise maxim:—Wash your soiled linen at home—confess a standing disagreement about the employment of their evenings, the wife wanting to go out, the husband desirous of staying at home. The man forgets the delicious moments passed in masculine gossip—time which has been passed by the wife in a wearisome routine of uninteresting labor. We do not mean to say that the labors of the household are necessarily so, but that they must inevitably become so when endlessly repeated without any interval of relaxation.

The only way to make these much-praised evenings at home a pleasant reality to both parties, is to encourage the wife to find some mental refreshment from the outdoor world every day, and then she too can turn to a quiet evening as a time of happy rest, bringing with her some fresh contribution to the amusement of the home circle. Much nervous depression, dissatisfied temper, and general discomfort could be prevented by this simple remedy, and a little wholesome care in this direction would prevent our matrons from growing old so early.

Any employment possible to a married woman, which will not conflict with her home duties, should be assiduously cultivated. Her time would then be held by herself as too valuable to be lavished upon flounces and furbelows, and another most necessary improvement might become possible—the government of society might be wrested from the weak hands of mere girls, ready for any lavish extravagance or reckless folly, and placed in the worthier grasp of mature women. From this silly maladministration of a power, which closely affects the daily comfort of every individual, all our absurdities of fashion arise, and the women who should rule, and are competent to do so, are thrust aside as "too old for company" by the precocious damsels in their teens.

This philosophy of "an evening at home" must of course only apply to such individuals as can be really benefited by the change. Many persons of both sexes are like the Frenchman who objected to marrying a lady whom he had been visiting incessantly for years, by the unanswerable plea, "If I marry her, where can I spend my evenings?" Such people must seek a crowd in order to shift the responsibility of their own entertainment upon somebody else. They are poor company for themselves, and generally, too, very poor company for other people. Such persons cannot be considered in any rule intended to apply to people of sense.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street.—Regular monthly meeting Monday evening, August 24th, at 8 o'clock. Essay by J. HENRY SMYTH, Esq. Subject—"Facts about life." Subject for Discussion—"Which is the strongest element in forming character. Education or Constitution?" Vocal and instrumental music. The public are invited. 8 24 2t

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 24

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.
ORDER NO. 1.
The members will assemble
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1868,
At 7 o'clock P. M., sharp, for parade, in the First and Second Congressional Districts, and to receive our new stand of colors.
II. Captains of companies will please report to the Chief Marshal for orders, on MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. By order of
BENJ. L. TAYLOR, Chief Marshal.
EZRA LUKENS,
HARRY TODD,
Assistant Marshals. 8 24 mw 2t

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE.
PHILADELPHIA, August 19, 1868.
A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE UNION LEAGUE of Philadelphia will be held at the
LEAGUE HOUSE,
ON WEDNESDAY, August 26,
At 8 o'clock P. M.,
to take such action as may be necessary in view of the approaching elections.
By order of the Board of Directors,
GEORGE H. BOKER,
Secretary.
8 19 7t

UNITED STATES TREASURY.—PHILADELPHIA, August 20, 1868.
Holders of not less than thirty coupons United States Bonds, due 1st proximo, can now present them at this Office for examination and count.
If found correct, they will be paid when due.
C. McKIBBEN,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.
8 21 3t

CHEMISTS STATE THAT THE PROcess which gives to sponge its superior elasticity is incapable of injuring the sponge, but on the contrary protects it from decay. This is the undisputed testimony of the hundreds of thousands now using the Elastic Sponge. 8 3mwif

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE SWEETEST MOUTH IN THE world, if the ladies will pardon us for saying so, is the mouth of a bottle of Phalon's new perfume, "FLOR DE MAYO," from which the stopper has been removed. As the gentle sex perfume their dress, their hair, and their handkerchiefs, with this delicious extract, they may be said, in fact, to breathe it. Sold by all druggists. It

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.
NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.
The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.
The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD,
8 28tOl Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on TUESDAY, June 30, and be reopened on THURSDAY, July 16, 1868.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of national and State taxes; payable on Common Stock on and after JULY 15 to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant. All payable at this office.
6 26 2m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf

## EXCURSIONS.

MUNDY'S
ELEVENTH ANNUAL
MOONLIGHT EXCURSION
TO ATLANTIC CITY,
ON SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 29.

Last boat leaves VINE STREET FERRY at 8 o'clock P. M.

Returning, leaves ATLANTIC CITY at 4 A. M. Monday morning, arriving at Philadelphia at 7.

TICKETS ........................ $1·50

To be had at the ferry one hour before starting.

8 24 6trp D. H. MUNDY.

## WANTS.

FOR COTTON-SPINNING FACTORIES.

The subscriber desires to obtain a position as Manager or Superintendent of a Cotton-Spinning Factory in the United States. Having been employed as such for the last fifteen years in three of the most prominent fine and hose-yarn factories in Switzerland and Saxony (one of which he is at present managing) and commanding a special routine and experience in this branch of business, besides a thorough knowledge of the construction and latest improvements in the machinery used therein, he considers himself capable of conducting such a manufactory to the best advantage of the owner. His health and age will suit. First-class references will be given upon addressing
T. HUG,
Director of the Cotton Spinning Factory, Schoenthal at Witzschdorf l'Waldkirchen (Saxony). [8 22 2t*

## PIANOS.

STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
J. E. GOULD'S New Store,
8 20thstu3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 81 tf

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A VERY DESIRABLE double House, recently put in perfect order, WALNUT Street, West Philadelphia. Lot 50 feet front. $7000 can remain on mortgage. Address B., at this office. 8 24 6t*

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE, 50 or 100 acres, Bristol pike, above 7-mile stone, and near Tacony. Mansion house, coach shops, and dwellings to let. Apply on the premises, or to R. WHITAKER, No. 610 LOCUST St. 8 22 2t*

## TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,

FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitabl for a Commercial College. Apply at

8 24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

TO RENT.—TO A CAREFUL TEANT, A house with all the modern conveniences and elegantly furnished, situated on GREEN Street, above Fifteenth street. Apply to
FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
8 24 3t* No. 23 North WATER Street.

## WOOD HANGINGS.

THE MAGNIFICENT NEW ROOMS
OF THE
WOOD HANGING COMPANY,
No. 1111 CHESNUT STREET,

Are now open, where they are prepared to respond to all orders at the shortest notice. The public are invited to call and examine the beautiful effects of WOOD HANGING in

WALL DECORATIONS,

And get correct and reliable information in reference to its adaptation, cost, and all particulars respecting the same. 8 3 mwf3mrp

## LOST.

LOST,

On the 5 o'clock P. M. train from Cape May, on WEDNESDAY,

A LADIES' POCKET-BOOK,

Containing $10 or $15 in money, several cards and memorandums, and a miniature likeness.
The finder will please return it to the office of "THE EVENING TELEGRAPH," No. 108 South THIRD Street, retaining the money as a reward. 8 13 tf

## HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First door above Chesnut street. 4 9¾

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 §5p

## PATENTS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15 1868.
CHARLES PARHAM, of Philadelphia, Pa., having petitioned for an extension of the Patent granted him on the 21st day of November 1854, and reissued on the 3d day of November, 1863, for an improvement in Sewing Machines.
It is ordered that said petition be heard at this office on the 2d day of November next. Any person may oppose this extension. Objections, depositions, and other papers should be filed in this office twenty days before the day of hearing. ELISHA FOOTE,
8 24 3t Commissioner of Patents.

## EDUCATIONAL.

PENNSYLVANIA
MILITARY ACADEMY,
AT CHESTER,
(FOR BOARDERS ONLY).

The following gentlemen, who devote their time exclusively to the interests of the Academy, compose the

ACADEMIC STAFF.

Colonel THEODORE HYATT, M. A., President, and Professor of Mathematics and Instructor in Tactics.
Lieutenant-Colonel JAMES H. RICE, M. A., Vice-President, and Professor of the Latin Language and Instructor in Rhetoric.
Colonel GEORGE PATTEN, graduate United States Military Academy, Professor of Mathematics, Civil and Military Engineering, and Instructor in Tactics.
Rev. J. J. REED, Jr., M. A., Professor of the Latin and Greek Languages and Elocution, and Instructor in Logic.
Rev. A. ARMAGNAC, M. A., Professor of Chemistry and Natural and Experimental Philosophy, and Instructor in Mathematics.
FELIX DE LANNOY, M. A., Professor of French, German, and Spanish, and Instructor in English Branches.
RICHARD TRIGGS, Esq., Professor of Vocal and Instrumental Music, and Instructor in Tactics.
C. H. FAHNESTOCK, M. E., Professor of Penmanship, Book keeping, and Drawing, and Instructor in English Branches.
Mr. WILLIAM J. HARVEY, Instructor in English Branches.
Mr. PERRY M. WASHBAUGH, Instructor in English Branches.
J. R. K. CARTER, C. E. Instructor in Mathematics.

The Seventh Annual Session of this Academy opens on

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

The Buildings, which have been erected expressly for the Institution, are located on an eminence one hundred feet above water level. They are new and complete in all their appointments. Facilities unsurpassed by those of any other institution in the country are afforded to Cadets in the prosecution of an English Classical and Scientific Education. The discipline for which the Academy is distinguished, is strict and exacting, but not arbitrary. Careful attention is given to the moral and religious culture of the Cadets.

Circulars may be obtained of JAMES H. ORNE, Esq., No. 626 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia; of T. B. PETERSON, Esq., No. 306 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia; or of

Colonel THEODORE HYATT,
CHESTER, PENNA.

Colonel HYATT will be at Parlor C, Continental Hotel, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 26th and 27th instants, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M., and will be happy to see patrons of the Academy or others on official business. 8 24 3t

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh.
ESTABLISHED 1844. INCORPORATED 1855.
THIS INSTITUTION IS THE LONGEST ESTABLISHED AND BEST ORGANIZED OF ANY OF THE KIND IN THE CITY.
The large number of its students, and the numerous applications received from business houses for its graduates, attest its standing among the business community.
In addition to the many advantages heretofore enjoyed, several important improvements have recently been introduced, making the course of instruction the most practical and thorough that can be found.
Young Men who desire to qualify themselves either for conducting business for themselves or for obtaining lucrative positions, will find the facilities at this institution of the highest order.
The instruction includes—
BOOK-KEEPING in all its branches, as practiced by the best business men.
PENMANSHIP, Plain and Ornamental.
COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS, Business Forms, BUSINESS PRACTICE, Commercial Law, etc. etc.
Diplomas awarded on graduation.
Students instructed separately, and received at any time.
COLLEGE NOW OPEN. [8 19 wsm6t
Circulars sent on application to the Principal.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 10. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 9), or on Tuesday, July 28, the day before the Annual Commencement.

For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1868. 7 14tf

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Terms—Board, Tuition, etc.—per scholastic year, $ 00.
NO EXTRAS.
Circulars at Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewing's, No. 715 CHESNUT Street; also at Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers', No. 306 CHESNUT Street.
Address, personally or by note,
N. FOSTER BROWNE, Principal,
10 8 thmtf South Amboy, N. J.

EILDON SEMINARY (LATE LINWOOD HALL), opposite the York Road Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.
The Fifteenth Session of Miss CARR'S Select Boarding School for Young Ladies will commence at the above beautiful and healthful situation, September 15, 1868.
Increased accommodations having been obtained by change of residence, there are a few vacancies, which may be filled by early application to the Principal, Shoemakertown P. O., Montgomery County, Pa.
Circulars, and every information regarding the school, given at the Office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, or as above. 8 18 2m

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, IN CARE OF Franciscan Brothers, LORETTO, Cambria County, Pa., four miles from Cresson. Chartered in 1858, with privilege of conferring degrees. Location the most healthy in the State, the Allegheny Mountains being proverbial for pure water, bracing air, and picturesque scenery. Scholastic year commences 1st of September and ends 29th of June. Land Surveying apparatus furnished gratis. Students admitted from eight years to manhood. Board and tuition, payable in advance, $100 per session. Classical and modern languages extra, $10.
References—Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Philadelphia; Right Rev. Bishop Domenec, Pittsburg; and Rev. T. S. Reynolds, Loretto. Music (piano and use of instrument), $25. 8 18 2m

HAMILTON INSTITUTE DAY AND BOARDING-School for Young Ladies, No. 3810 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7, 1868. For terms, etc., apply to
8 24tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST AND JUNIPER Streets.
The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, September 7. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.
JAMES W. ROBINS, M. A.,
8 12 wfm4w Head Master.

CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY, PHILADELPHIA.
Miss BONNEY and Miss DILLAYE will reopen their Boarding and Day School (Thirty-seventh Session), September 16, at No. 1615 Chesnut street. Particulars from circulars. 8 10 to 10 1

THE UNDERSIGNED, ABOUT TO DISCONtinue the duties of his School, offers for rent the desirably located Rooms, N. E. corner Seventeenth and Market streets. Fixtures, etc., for sale on liberal terms. Apply to JOHN F. HILLARY, on the premises, or to JOS. DAVISON, Morton Post Office, W. C. and P. Railroad. 8 19 5t*

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., WILL RE-OPEN his CLASSICAL and ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 1108 MARKET Street, on TUESDAY, September 1. 8 24 1m*

SIG. P. RONDINELLA, TEACHER OF SINGING. Private lessons and classes. Residence, No. 308 S. THIRTEENTH Street. 8 13 2m*

## EDUCATIONAL.

MR. H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S
SELECT
Classical, Scientific and Commercial School
for Boys and Young Men, will open on MONDAY, September 14, at the
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
This school will combine the thoroughness and system of a first-class public school, with the peculiar advantages of a
WELL-APPOINTED PRIVATE ACADEMY.
Applications for admission may be made at the rooms daily, from 9 to 12 A. M. 8 21 1m

THE MISSES JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1827 SPRUCE street, will reopen (D. V.) September 14, 1868. 8 24 2m

PIANO.—MR. V. VON AMSBERG WILL REsume his Lessons September 14, No. 244 South FIFTEENTH Street. 8 15 1m*

## BLACKING.

DOBBINS' ELECTRIC POLISH BLACKING

Makes a shine that will outlast the polish of any other Blacking, American or imported.

Those who black their boots on Saturday night with common blacking find they don't shine much on Sunday, as the polish fades off, but the shine of DOBBINS' BLACKING lasts Saturday night and all day Sunday.

Manufactured only by J. B. DOBBINS, at his immense Soap and Blacking Works, SIXTH and GERMANTOWN Avenue. Orders by mail promptly attended to. 8 21 6trp

## HOOP SKIRTS.

THE

GRAND DUCHESS SKIRT

This New and Beautiful Article of Skirt

Eclipses anything ever before shown in this Country.

Patent Right Secured March 24, 1868.

The Trade Specially Invited to call and Examine the Goods, which are now on Exhibition.

SOLE AGENTS,

FARNHAM, KIRKHAM & CO.,
No. 232 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,

FARNHAM, GILBERT, Jr. & CO.,
No. 59 LEONARD Street, New York,

FARNHAM, GILBERT, Jr., & CO.
No. 149 DEVONSHIRE Street,
8 22 mwf1m4p BOSTON.

## CLOTHING.

THE OHIO GIRLS' BOARDING-SCHOOL

There's a girls' Boarding-School in the State of Ohio
Where they torture the boarders till each has to cry
Oh!
With a corset so tight,
(They don't care how it pinches),
And heels to the height
Of three or four inches!
This horrible corset
Wouldn't go on,
Except that they force it
And lace it tight down.
So tightly they lace
That they're black in the face,
And then they endeavor to travel with grace;
With a gay, stylish air, so jaunty and frolicsome,
And the new "Grecian Bend," as if they had colicsome,
With squeezed lungs and faces,
And cramp in each toe
They make painful grimaces
Wherever they go.
Poor things! If they stay at the school in Ohio,
It's much to be feared they'll presently die, Oh!
Not so with our men and our boys, for of course it
Never was heard, that a man wore a corset!
We clothe them with splendor, and fit them with ease,
And let them wear garments as loose as they please,
And so cheap!

If you want to know exactly how cheap they are, come and see for yourself, and clothe yourself with wisdom, and a new suit, at our

GREAT BROWN STONE HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.
ROCKHILL & WILSON.

FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(PENN MUTUAL BUILDINGS),
HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS,
JOSEPH TACKEY, on Coats,
ERNEST L. MUELLER, on Pants and Vests,
ENTIRE SATISFACTION AS TO STYLE AND FIT IS FULLY GUARANTEED.
SUITS MADE TO ORDER IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS' NOTICE. 6 18 3m

NOTICE.—THE BEST PLACE TO GET good TAILORING, at moderate prices, is at HIMMELWRIGHT'S No. 234 N. FOURTH St. [22 3t*

## SOAP.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP.
For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of the old rosin soap, with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. SOLD BY THE ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 48 NORTH FRONT ST., PHILADELPHIA. [6 29 3m4p

## CRIME.

### Robbery in the Treasury Department at Washington.

The Washington *Express* of Saturday last says:—

Hon. H. R. Hulburd, Comptroller of the Currency, has furnished our reporter with the facts of the case, which are as follows:—

On the 13th day of September, 1864, a $20 note of the First National Bank of Peru, Illinois, was "missed" from the Comptroller's office; also, seven $20 notes of other Western national banks. During 1865 several $20 and $50 notes of national banks of New York and Massachusetts were missed. In 1866 a large number of notes of the same denomination were missed. In January, 1867, $4500 worth of notes of the National City Bank, Lynn, Mass., were missed; also a package of notes of different denominations, amounting to $12,000, of the First National Bank, Jersey City.

Comptroller Hulburd, with the detectives, had long been on the watch for the thief or thieves. They finally fastened on the chief messenger, a colored man named J. H. A. Schureman, as the thief, and at once arrested him. He had been employed in the Comptroller's office from 1861, and was considered trustworthy in every sense. He was proud, pompous, and dignified; was held in much esteem by his fellow negroes on the outside. He kept and still keeps a grocery store on Capitol Hill, No. 67, A street north, called "The Excelsior."

When arrested he was indignant; he was injured beyond measure; he would be vindicated, so he would; and he was—for the Grand Jury of the Criminal Court of this District in February, 1867, indicted him.

It appears that the accused was entrusted with packages and bundles of notes, designed for the national banks—in fact, he was entrusted with any and all valuables about the office. The national bank notes which he is charged with stealing were all genuine, of course, save and except that they had not received the signatures of the president and cashier of the bank for which they were intended. These signatures Schureman is charged in the indictment with forging.

The statement that the banks are the losers is incorrect. They lose nothing, the notes not having reached them before they were stolen and the bank officers' names certified upon them. The Government loses the entire amount—$17,500. Since the accused has been discharged from the Comptroller's office (May 1st, 1867) there has not been a note *lost* or *missed*.

### Jealousy and Murder.

The Washington (Iowa) *Press*, of Friday last, says:—

John McNally, of Peru, Ill., an Irishman about 50 years old, came to this place last Saturday, on a strange mission. He has, it seems, held a grudge for nineteen years against Thomas King, an Irishman of about the same age, who lives in Franklin township. In former years they worked together in Chicago and various places in Illinois, and once on a time McNally was bragging on his wife, extolling her good looks, virtues, etc., when King said, in a random, dare-devil way, "You needn't think you have had all the fun," ending with a remark which McNally construed as a confession of improper intimacy with his (McNally's) wife. The green-eye monster in McNally was instantly aroused, but its suggestions were for a time stilled by the protestations of innocence made by his wife and by King. Meantime the latter came here, leaving a married brother and McNally living in Peru. McNally's mind has been the prey of an evil genius ever since. At times, he says, it would get under his bed and throw him upon the floor, and even lift the bedding from the bedstead! He dreamed four nights running that the parties were guilty. Six children have been born unto him since, but all died, and King's eyesight has nearly failed; these calamities McNally construed as judgments of heaven on the sin of his wife and King, and were fuel to the flame of his jealousy. A few days ago this monomaniac asked his wife to lay her hand on a Catholic Bible and swear as to her innocence. She made oath that she was guiltless. He told her he was going to see Tom King, and if he could not settle the matter with him satisfactorily, he would kill King and come back and kill her; that she might as well have her coffin ready, etc. He bought a new suit of clothes of the tailor brother of King in Peru, and put the Bible aforesaid in a satchel and started. He found there Mrs. Tom King and one or two children, and also Mrs. King, of Peru. After eating and drinking freely together in the saloons, they started about 5 o'clock for Tom King's home. Arrived there, Mrs. King called her nearly blind husband, saying, "John McNally is here, come out and see him." He came to the gate and extended his hand with a pleasant salutation, but McNally would not take it. He said:—"I came here to settle that old grudge." "Why, I thought we settled that nineteen years ago," replied Tom. McNally produced the Bible and said, "My wife swore on this book that she was a virtuous woman, and now I want you to swear on it too." King took it and told him to come into the house. Laying the Bible down, with his hand on it, he made oath that McNally's wife was a virtuous woman so far as he knew. "No, not that way," said McNally, "I want you to swear that you never had intercourse with her." King said he would swear to that, and just as he was about to do it McNally stabbed him in the bowels, and started for town as fast as his legs could carry a man who was the worse for liquor.

## JUDGE LYNCH.

### A Highwayman Captured and Hung to a Tree.

The Ironton (Ohio) *Journal* of Friday last says:—

Early last Saturday morning Mr. K. B. Grahn, the paymaster of the Kentucky Improvement Company, went from Hunnewell over to Pennsylvania Furnace with a large sum of money to pay off the hands. After disbursing all but $1200 to $1500 he started on his return. About 11 o'clock, when about half way back, on what is called Pea Ridge, a thickly wooded place, he heard the report of a rifle, but supposing it to be some one hunting paid no attention to it. A short distance further on he met an old man with a rifle on his shoulder, and a young man with a heavy cane, limping along towards him. They stepped to the opposite sides of the road, and when passing the old man suddenly seized his horse's reins, and the other dealt Mr. Grahn a heavy blow with his cane on the head, knocking him from his horse. The blow was followed up with others until he was almost senseless. Two or three other desperadoes then made their appearance, and taking the saddle pockets containing the money, all disappeared in the woods. Mr. Grahn soon recovered sufficiently to reach Hunnewell, where the alarm was given, and parties started in pursuit of the robbers. He knew most of them.

A young man named James Spradling was arrested and strung up to a limb of a tree until he confessed the whole affair. His father, John Spradling, was at once arrested, and the two placed in jail. Two others, Nicholas and Spradling, the ringleaders, were pursued to their house, which was reached in the night time, but they managed to escape in the darkness, and at last accounts were closely pursued. On Sunday night three more of the gang named White, Murdock, and Koren, were arrested back of Coal Grove, on this side of the river, and are now safe in Greenup jail.

## METEORIC.

### Fall of a Remarkable Aerolite in Tennessee.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says:—

"Last Tuesday a remarkable aerolite fell in Cheatham county, Tennessee, nineteen miles from Nashville. About 1 o'clock in the afternoon some men at work on the plantation of Joshua Fulgham noticed a singular opening in the clouds, behind which the sun was hidden. A brilliant whitish red glare overspread an immense mass of black clouds, on the centre of which appeared a funnel-like aperture about four or five feet in diameter, the sides of which presented the appearance of ragged flames darting like fiery tongues at a large white object passing with inconceivable rapidity down through the aperture. When it left the mass of cloud it did not appear to fall in a perpendicular direction, but sloped at an inclination of some ten or fifteen degrees from a plumb line, and grew more intensely bright as it approached the earth. The men were about four hundred yards from the place where the object fell, and on going to the spot, found that it had struck upon a flat ledge of rocks, in a wagon way leading from a farm house to the public road. The fragments of stone were thrown around for several rods in all directions. The ledge, which is said to be three feet thick, without any seams, was disturbed for a distance of about fifty feet, split and torn up in fragments. The soil, which was spread in thin layers all over it, looked as if passed through a sieve.

At the point where the strange body came in contact with the rock there appeared to be no stone at all, but a very fine, white, floury sort of paste, which was quite hot, and a steam ascended out of the hole in which it had buried itself, which was too hot to approach. Arrangements are being made to quarry out what remains of the aerolite. Another singular phenomenon was noticed in Nashville on Sunday, soon after midnight—being a meteoric shower, consisting, apparently, of brilliant specks or drops of light, of various colors, like the "tail" of a rocket, filling a large space in the northern heavens, and lighting the streets as brightly as daylight for some thirty seconds.

## ANCHORITES.

### An Old Clergyman and his Daughter Live as Hermits for Twelve Years.

The Chicago *Post* of Saturday last says:—

The little hamlet of Turner Junction, about thirty miles from Chicago, at the intersection of the C., B. & Q., the Freeport and Pacific Air Line, is worked up at present with a first-class sensation. The story is as follows. The reader may make allowances for possible exaggerations:—

An old man named R. A. Watkins, a Congregational clergyman, and his daughter Elizabeth are the subjects. It is said that for twelve years past they have lived in entire seclusion on a farm not quite a mile from the Junction, their sole diet consisting of corn bread.

The old gentleman is well educated, having graduated at Middlebury College at twenty-five. For many years he preached in Vermont, removing to this State in 1855 with his wife and daughter, and buying the farm now occupied by them. For over a year the family mingled with the villagers, the clergyman often preaching in the village, while his accomplished daughter, then about sixteen years old, played the melodeon. The old man's wife then died, and from that time his whole life was changed. He was seldom seen about the village, and his daughter never. He came occasionally to town to obtain sugar, tea, and alcohol, in exchange for butter and eggs. Once only he bought a shirt. He always appeared dirty, and wore a heavy shawl about his head at all seasons. For some years no special notice was taken of this strange conduct, until finally about two years ago, the people became "worked up" about the matter, and a committee was appointed to investigate. They gained access to the house with some little difficulty and found the rooms in a filthy state, occupied by cats and hens, in the same apartment with the human occupants. The daughter rebuked them for interfering, when they remonstrated on the course of life the couple were pursuing, and then retired. While this life continued the farm was indebted to various parties, who were not allowed to approach the house, nor was any one else. About a fortnight ago, a lad, in passing the house, was called by the old man and told that they were sick and needed aid. He alarmed the village, and many of the citizens and a physician went to their aid. The old man was found to be one mass of sores and filth, and was lying on a lounge covered with vermin; on a most filthy bed lay the daughter. The cats—twenty-five in number, by count, were thrown out, and the hens made to follow. The people were taken to a smaller and cleaner room, and an able-bodied force at once set to work cleaning up the house. All the clothing was burned. The old man's clothes were removed and his body found to be discolored and covered with filth and running sores. The daughter was in a less horrible condition, but her body was discolored in places, and had not been washed, she said, for six years. Her under clothing had been constantly worn for four months. The old man is nearly seventy, the daughter perhaps twenty-eight. The former is so reduced that he will scarcely live a month. The daughter it is thought possible to save with proper medical care. She is accomplished and educated, and would still be an ornament to society. The man is a profound mathematician, and his mind runs strongly to figures and calculations.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

PRICES of all Summer Clothing greatly reduced, to close out stock. Assortment still good, but selling off rapidly.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

*Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets,* } BENNETT & Co.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET ST.,
PHILADELPHIA,
AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION.—Worn out with the burning heats of summer, the human system requires to be reinforced and regenerated at this season. Strength has literally been steaming out of it under a temperature that necessarily produces exhaustion. Fall is the season of remittent and intermittent fevers, and the weak and enervated are always their first victims. Now, therefore, is the time for invigoration Those who have neglected to tone and regulate the digestive and secretive organs during the months of June and July, can no longer continue to do so without imminent peril to health and life. Commence a course of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS without delay. Of all renovating, strength-sustaining preparations this is the most wholesome and the most potent. It does not unduly excite the most sensitive organization. Its mission is to preserve, regulate, and restore. The tonic, anti-bilious and aperient vegetable elements which it contains are associated in the exact proportions necessary to put the whole physique into perfect working order. The purity of all its ingredients is guaranteed. It rouses the languid appetite, gives unwonted energy to the digestion, calms and braces the nerves, and replaces lassitude and depression with energy and cheerfulness; besides being agreeable to the palate and free from all the objections urged against the adulterated stimulents and tonics of which it is designed to supply the place.

A MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.—Mundy's Eleventh Annual Moonlight Excursion to Atlantic City comes off on Saturday evening next, the 29th inst. Nothing could be more delightful than the moonlight trip upon the water, afforded by these excursions. The preceding ones have all been well patronized, and the hundreds who went on them were sated with pleasure, but invigorated with the fresh salt air. The last boat leaves Vine street ferry at 8 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Atlantic City at 4 A. M., Monday morning, arriving at Philadelphia at 7.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE WHITE FAWN?—No. But I have just seen the best and most tasteful selection of goods for men's wear, at No. 824 Chesnut street, ever examined. The cut of their pants is perfection. Go take a look at them, at Charles Stokes & Co.

FINE CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES for Gentlemen. Bartlett, No. 33 South Sixth street, above Chesnut.

CURTAINS, Shades, and Bedding, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

GREAT BARGAINS in Lace Curtains at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

FURNITURE put in complete repair, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

WANT OF ENERGY.—Is one great cause of misfortune in business, as well as a neglect of household duties. The use of Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" will effectually give tone and energy to the physical powers of the system, and remove lassitude. The Peruvian Bark contained in them, will also cure Ague. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Co., and Fred. Brown, corner Fifth and Chesnut streets, and by other Druggists.

EXCURSIONS ON THE SCHUYLKILL.—Of all the excursions available to our citizens, none can be more pleasant, none so cheap and readily embraced as the trip from Fairmount to the Falls. The breezes on the Schuylkill are delightfully refreshing. Go and take a ride on the neat little steamers Silver Wave and Silver Star.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

TRENWITH has all manner of interesting journals, pictorials, funny pamphlets, magazines, etc., enough to supply every citizen, great or small, in our city. He has a knack, too, of furnishing his patrons with the New York papers before the mails arrive, that is especially commendable. His emporium, at No. 107 S. Third street, is completely stocked.

*AUTUMNAL ATTIRE*
*FOR*
*GENTLEMEN AND JUVENILES.*
*WANAMAKER & BROWN.*

## MARRIED.

HAMILTON—BRANDENBURG.—At New Orleans, on Tuesday morning, the 18th of August, 1868, by the Rev. Dr. Walker, J. D. HAMILTON, formerly of Philadelphia, to ELLA L., daughter of the late Captain David Brandenburg, of New Orleans.

## DIED.

ALEXANDER.—On Saturday morning, August 22, at 5½ o'clock, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, in his 84th year.

The male relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 25th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son, John Alexander, No. 4808 Silverton avenue, West Philadelphia. Interment at Philanthropic Cemetery. **

COOK.—On the morning of the 23d instant, SALLIE C., wife of John A. Cook, in the 24th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, Mary A. Shoemaker, No. 4421 Main street, Manayunk, on Wednesday morning next at 10 o'clock. **

FORD.—This morning, HENRIETTA, wife of William Ford, in the 72d year of her age.

Due notice will be given of her funeral. *

HUSTON.—On the 23d instant, HOPE HUSTON, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Edw. S. Huston, near Haddonfield, N. J., on Wednesday afternoon next at 3 o'clock.

PARIS.—On Sunday morning, the 23d instant, LAURA, infant daughter of Joseph S. and Jane M. Paris.

Notice of funeral in papers of to-morrow. *

RANK.—Suddenly, on the 22d instant, Mrs. SUSANNAH RANK, relict of the late Richard Rank, in the 52d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Golden Rule Association, No. 22, I. O. of Philomatheans, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 2030 Memphis street, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

STRANAHAN.—On the morning of the 23d instant, JAMES STRANAHAN, in the 92d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, Isaac Stranahan, No. 1120 S. Fifteenth street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 26th instant, at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Twelfth and Lombard street Church.

STRATTAN.—On the 23d instant, GIDEON STRATTAN, in the 93d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Mount Holly, N. J., on Fourth-day, the 26th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. **

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Philadelphia.
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

*This Institution has no superior in the United States* 610

HOLLOWAY'S
CONCENTRATED ESSENCE
OF
JAMAICA GINGER.

A PURE ESSENCE OF THE TRUE JAMAICA GINGER.

Free from Cayenne Pepper or any other admixture, possessing

All the Carminative and diffusively stimulating properties

Which are so potent in the Jamaica Ginger alone, and which are so efficacious in all cases of Chills from Exposure to Cold or Dampness, Colic, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, etc.

OBSERVE—A half teaspoonful of Holloway's Ginger is stronger and more effective than a full teaspoonful of any other in the market.

PREPARED BY
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No. 602 ARCH STREET,
78 PHILADELPHIA.

## FINANCIAL.

A VERY DESIRABLE
FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

A LIMITED AMOUNT
OF THE
First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds
OF THE
ROCHESTER WATER WORKS CO.
FOR SALE AT 87 1-2, AND
Accrued interest from JULY 1, 1868.
PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY.
January and July.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO
GLENDINNING & DAVIS,
No. 48 South THIRD Street,
8 24 10t PHILADELPHIA.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
*For Safe Keeping of Valuables, Securities, etc., and Renting of Safes.*
DIRECTORS.
N. B. Browne, C. H. Clarke, John Welsh, | J. Gillingham Fell, C. Macalester, E. W. Clark, | Alex. Henry, S. A. Caldwell, Geo. F. Tyler.
OFFICE, No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.
N. B. BROWNE, President
C. H. CLARK, Vice President.
E. PATTERSON, Sec. and Treasurer. 1 2m

## FINANCIAL.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 102,
And Accrued Interest.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
At 103,
And Accrued Interest.
FOR SALE BY
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
628 PHILADELPHIA.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR
The Union Pacific Railroad Co,
AND
Central Pacific Railroad Co

We have on hand THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS of both Companies, for sale or Exchange for Government Securities.

Pamphlets, with Maps, Reports, and full information furnished on application. 61tf

UNDER SPECIAL STATE CHARTER

THE UNION
BANKING COMPANY,
N. E. Cor. FOURTH and CHESNUT Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, $1,000,000.
PAID IN CAPITAL, $100,000.

Solicits the accounts of Business Firms, Manufacturers, Dealers, and others.

Collections made and Checks on Country Banks received.

Certificates bearing interest at 4 per cent. will be issued for special deposits, to remain 30 days or longer.

N. C. MUSSELMAN, President.
E. F. MOODY, CASHIER. 8 31mrp

LEHIGH VALLEY
RAILROAD COMPANY'S
MORTGAGE BONDS, DUE IN 1898.
$5,000,000,
With Interest at Six Per Cent., Payable on the First Day of June and December of each year,
FREE FROM STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.
$1,000,000 OF THESE BONDS,
Either Coupon or Registered,

Are offered at ninety-five per centum, with interest from the day of sale, free from State and United States' taxes. For further information, apply to

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer,
Office of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company,
8 3 1mrp No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 7 3 3m

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office.

GLENDINNING & DAVIS,
No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Stock and Gold Brokers,
QUOTATIONS OF NEW YORK STOCKS
*ALWAYS ON HAND.* 6 23p
E. GLENDINNING, JR. JOHN H. DAVIS.

## FINANCIAL.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK

Dealers in all Government Securities.

GOLD, STOCKS AND BONDS, bought and sold on commission.

COUPONS OF GOVERNMENT BONDS bought same price as Gold.

GOLD LOANED for from one to six months.

DEPOSITS OF GOLD AND CURRENCY received and interest allowed.

AGENTS IN PHILADELPHIA FOR THE SALE OF
First Mortgage Central Pacific Railroad Bonds,
First Mortgage Union Pacific Railroad Bonds.

COUPONS OF THESE BONDS PAID AT OUR OFFICE.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
No. 16 South THIRD Street,
710 PHILADELPHIA.

750 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC
RAILROAD

Are now finished and in operation. Although this road is built with great rapidity, the work is thoroughly done, and is pronounced by the United States Commissioners to be first-class in every respect, before it is accepted, and before any bonds can be issued upon it.

Rapidity and excellence of construction have been secured by a complete division of labor and by distributing the twenty thousand men employed along the line for long distances at once. It is now probable that the

WHOLE LINE TO THE PACIFIC WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1869.

The Company have ample means of which the Government grants the right of way, and all necessary timber and other materials found along the line of its operations; also 12,800 acres of land to the mile, taken in alternate sections on each side of its road; also United States Thirty-year Bonds, amounting to from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, according to the difficulties to be surmounted on the various sections to be built, for which it takes a second mortgage as security, and it is expected that not only the interest, but the principal amount may be paid in services rendered by the Company in transporting troops, mails, etc.

THE EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, from its Way or Local Business only, during the year ending June 30, 1868, amounted to over

FOUR MILLION DOLLARS,

Which after paying all expenses was much more than sufficient to pay the interest upon its Bonds. These earnings are no indication of the vast through traffic that must follow the opening of the line to the Pacific, but they certainly prove that

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Upon such a property, costing nearly three times their amount,

ARE ENTIRELY SECURE.

The Union Pacific Bonds run thirty years, are for $1000 each, and have coupons attached. They bear annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July, at the Company's office in the City of New York, at the rate of six per cent. in gold. The principal is payable in gold at maturity. The price is 102 and at the present rate of gold, they pay a liberal income on their cost.

A very important consideration in determining the value of these bonds is *the length of time they have to run.*

It is well known that a long bond always commands a much higher price than a short one. It is safe to assume that during the next thirty years, the rate of interest in the United States will decline as it has done in Europe, and we have a right to expect that such six per cent. securities as these will be held at as high a premium as those of this Government, which, in 1857 were bought in at from 20 to 23 per cent. above par. The export demand alone may produce this result, and as the issue of a private corporation, they are beyond the reach of political action.

The Company believe that their Bonds, at the present rate, are the cheapest security in the market, and the right to advance the price at any time is reserved. Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
No. 40 S. THIRD Street.
W. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
No. 16 S. THIRD Street.
AND IN NEW YORK
AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
No. 20 NASSAU Street,
AND BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,
No. 59 WALL Street,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.

Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the Bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, and Means for Construction and the Value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
August 12, 1868. [5 1 fmwtf] New York.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT
PHILADELPHIA, August 1, 1868

Notice to Shareholders.

Persons holding receipts for subscription to NEW STOCK, dated PRIOR to July 23, are hereby notified that Certificates will be ready for delivery on and after 4th instant.

Certificates for receipts dated July 23 to 30 inclusive will be ready for delivery on and after 14th instant.

THOS T. FIRTH,
8 1 1t TREASURER.

# FIFTH EDITION

## THE LATEST NEWS.

### Report of the Union of the Canadian Provinces—Queen Victoria's Visit to the Continent.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

## FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

### No Truth in the Attempted Assassination Story—The Recent Solar Eclipse.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Official despatches have been received at the Foreign Office from Lucerne, Switzerland, giving the particulars of the story about the attempted assassination of Queen Victoria. There is no truth in the report as before published. An insane Englishman named Woods was seen trying to enter the Queen's apartment, and was promptly taken care of.

Despatches have been received here from a gentleman who was sent from the English universities to make scientific observations on the total eclipse of the moon which occurred on Monday last. These despatches were dated at Calcutta, and are satisfactory in the highest degree. The sky was cloudless, and the eclipse was plainly visible throughout all India, except at Bombay, where a drizzling rain-storm prevailed.

MARSEILLES, Aug. 24.—The Grand Duke Alexis Alexandrovitch of Russia, who has recently been on a tour in the countries about the Mediterranean, sailed from Algeria on Saturday last for the United States.

### This Evening's Commercial Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 24—Evening.—Consols, 94 for money and account; U. S. 5-20s, 71¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 37½; Erie, 31¾; Illinois Central, 90½.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 24.—U. S. 5-20s heavy at 75⅝ @ 75½.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 24—Evening.—Cotton closed easier at a slight decline. Uplands, 10⅛d.; Orleans, 11d. The sales to-day were 12,000 bales.

Breadstuffs dull. Red Wheat, 10s. 9d. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Aug. 24—Evening.—Linseed cakes declined to £12.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 24.—Arrived, steamship Herman, from New York, August 15; also the steamship Ariel, from New York for Bremen.

## FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

### The Union of All the Provinces.

HALIFAX, August 24.—Parliamentary papers have been brought before the House which embrace brief reports of the delegates. All the papers were prepared in England, and are the legal opinions of Sir Roundell Palmer and Vernon Harcourt. The latter differs widely from Mr. Wilkin's constitutional arguments to the delegates. He answers the six questions in substance as follows:—

First, There is no limit to the powers of the Imperial legislature over a colony like Nova Scotia.

Second, The authority of the Imperial legislature, being absolute, cannot in any legal sense be dependent on the consent of the colony.

Third, The preamble of the Union Act is important as evidence that the Imperial legislature did not intend to exercise extreme powers, but acted on the supposed consent of the colony. If the fact of such consent be disproved that may afford valid argument for repeal, but cannot affect the legal validity of the statute.

The fourth question is in the fifth, and the same answer applies. The resolution of the Nova Scotia Legislature in 1866 authorized the delegates to negotiate a union of all the provinces, but gave them no right to arrange a scheme, leaving out Newfoundland and Prince Edward's Island. This defect would be cured by the subsequent ratification of the delegates' acts by the Legislature.

Sixth. The perpetual acts by the Legislature did not assume to extinguish the Constitution of Nova Scotia or impose a new form of government without consent. To do so would be an extreme exercise of power.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

### Rumors About the Collyer-Edwards Prize Fight.

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Up to three o'clock this P. M. nothing has been heard of the prize fight which is supposed to have taken place down the Potomac to-day. The parties are not expected to return until late to-night, and there is no telegraphic communication. There is a rumor, not well authenticated, that Collyer proved the victor after a desperate fight.

### Ship News.

NEW YORK, August 24.—Arrived, steamship Periere, from Havre, via Brest.

### New York Stock Quotations—4 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cent. R. | 123⅝ | Toledo & Wabash | 51¼ |
| N. Y. and E. R. | 48⅝ | Mil. & St. Paul com. | 68¾ |
| Ph. and Rea. R. | 90 | Adams Express | 47 |
| Mich. S. and N. I. R. | 82⅝ | Wells, Fargo Exp. | 27¼ |
| Clev. & Pittsb'g R. | 85 | U. S. Express Co. | 42¼ |
| Chi. and N. W. com | 80⅝ | Tennessee's new | 62 |
| Chi. and N. W. pref. | 80½ | Gold | 145⅝ |
| Chi. and R. I. R. | 98¼ | Market dull. | |
| Pitts, F. W. & Chi. | 106⅛ | | |

## DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICE

BARGAINS IN CLOTHS & CASSIMERES
FOR
Men's and Boys' Fall and Winter Wear.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Having purchased TWO THOUSAND YARDS ASSORTED GOODS, in small pieces, comprising CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, and SUITINGS, will have the whole arranged for sale on

MONDAY NEXT, AUGUST 24.

To prevent this stock interfering with our regular FALL TRADE, it will be sold at such prices as will effect an early closing out.

Store open at 7 A. M.

NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET
8 22 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 25.1

## *SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES.*

### Harper's Monthly.

An elegantly illustrated article on "Silver and Silver-plate" contains the following interesting paragraphs:—

Silver is an admirable product of nature. In London once a grain of silver was beaten out so thin that it covered ninety-eight square inches. This experiment proved that silver is more malleable than gold, for a grain of gold has never been spread over more than seventy-five square inches. If eleven hundred of those films of silver had been laid one upon another, they would have formed a sheet about as thick as the paper upon which these words are printed. If it had been required to form a pile of them one inch high, about three hundred and twenty thousand leaves would have been necessary. Now three hundred and twenty thousand sheets of good thick printing-paper would make a stack as high as an ordinary church steeple. If we desired to make a pile of those thinnest leaves of silver as high as that we should require four or five hundred millions of them. It was the opinion of those who conducted this experiment, that even these inconceivably thin silvery films could be beaten out still thinner if more delicate means could be devised for doing the work, for when the implements employed could effect nothing further the malleability of the metal did not seem to be near exhausted. Tested in another way, silver shows the fineness of its temper, and a slight superiority over gold. When mechanics desire to ascertain the tensile strength of a material, they get a slow, steady pull upon a bar of it one inch square, and note how many pounds that bar will bear before being pulled apart. There is a beautiful machine for the purpose, which consists of a series of levers so arranged that half a pound placed upon the first lever pulls five thousand pounds upon the bar to be tested. It has been found that an inch bar of cast lead breaks at 860 pounds, while the same thickness of oak wood will sustain before breaking 17,300 pounds, and locust 20,000 pounds. An inch bar of cast gold will sustain twenty-two thousand pounds, but a similar bar of cast silver will not break until it has been subjected to a strain of forty-one thousand five hundred pounds. Thus silver is not greatly inferior in strength to the best cast iron, an inch bar of which sustains 59,000 pounds. The best wrought iron, however, will support a weight of eighty-four thousand pounds; and steel has been made of such astonishing tenacity that an inch bar of it has lifted one hundred and fifty thousand pounds before breaking. It is a curious thing, however, that a mixture of two metals is stronger than either of its ingredients; and here gold has a slight advantage over silver. An inch bar composed of five ounces of silver and one ounce of copper breaks at forty-eight thousand five hundred pounds; but one made of the same proportions of gold and copper will hold until a fifty thousand pound pull is brought to bear upon it. Of the eight metals now ranked as precious, namely, gold, silver, platinum, iridium, rhodium, palladium, ruthenium and osmium, each possesses some quality or qualities which renders it uniquely valuable for some purposes; but silver is the one which unites in itself the greatest number of useful properties with very great beauty.

All the bullion and coin of Wall street is carried about the streets in common, open carts, precisely such as are used in carrying ordinary merchandise. For twenty-two years past one carman, John C. Barkley, best known in the street as "Honest John," whose three carts stand at the busy corner of Wall and Broad streets, has done the carting for the bullion dealers and bankers of the city, any of whom would trust him in their vaults with treasure uncounted. Tall, robust, and ruddy, Honest John has in his countenance precisely the expression which we should expect to see in the face of one who for so many years has borne so honorable a name. He began in the street twenty-seven years ago, and, after his fifth year, he became the established carman of the coin and bullion men. It is his carts that go to the California steamers and convey their kegs of gold to the vaults to which they are consigned. His carts assist to restore the financial balance between the two continents by conveying gold to and from the Cunard steamers in Jersey City. He had occasionally carried for short distances, down hill, a million dollars in gold, which weighs two tons; but his opinion is that seven hundred thousand dollars is about as much as a humane man will ever permit his horse to draw over these rough pavements for any considerable distance. On a busy day he will have as many as twenty loads of precious metals. A load of gold, when it goes across the town, is usually accompanied by a clerk of the house to which it belongs; but it often happens that honest John is quite alone when he has as much gold on his cart as a horse can draw. For such service he gets higher compensation than when he carries an office-desk or a load of printing-paper; and, indeed, he has the air of a man who could show a little gold and silver of his own if there were occasion.

In the "Last Years of Kosciuscko" we find the following description of the closing hours of the great Polish hero:—

Filled with forebodings of his approaching end, he also took that step which excited the admiration of all Europe, and by which he once more manifested the humane and enlightened spirit which animated him—he freed all his serfs on his estate of Siechnowice. The memorable instrument, which was signed on the 2d of April, 1817, declared serfs belonging to the above-named estate to be free citizens and proprietors of the soil which they had hitherto cultivated, and provided, also, that they should henceforth not pay any more taxes in money, kind, or labor to the lords of the manor. At the same time he bequeathed this estate to his niece, Catherine Estkowa and her children.

In the fall of the same year a malignant epidemic of a typhoid character, probably brought on by the preceding famine, broke out at Soleure. It was to become fatal to the old General too. On the first of October the first symptoms of the disease made their appearance. With the calmness peculiar to him he made at once his will. The larger portion of his considerable fortune he bequeathed to the Zeltner family, and made, of course, the most liberal provision for his beloved Emily. The poor, the orphan asylum, and several other charitable institutions were remembered with his usual munificence; and he, moreover, handed a large sum in cash to his friend Amiet, a lawyer, for distribution among persons in straitened circumstances. He declared most emphatically that his funeral should be as simple as possible; but he wished that six poor men should carry his coffin to the grave. After making these dispositions Kosciuszko, heaving a sigh of relief, laid down his pen and exclaimed, "Now I am at ease again!" Although the symptoms of his disease seemed not to justify any serious apprehensions, and his intellect remained clear and unimpaired to the last, it was his firm conviction that he would die. He conversed calmly with his friend Zeltner, who scarcely left his bedside, on his past and on the future of Poland—a subject which engrossed his attention to the last.

Solemn and deeply affecting was the moment when Kosciuszko took leave of Zeltner and his family. All knelt down at the bedside of the beloved sufferer; he gave his blessing and addressed a word of love and consolation to each of them. Then, in accordance with the old custom, he caused his sword to be handed to him, gazed at it mournfully for a few moments, and laid it down by his side as if to intrust to it the custody of his ashes.

On the 15th of October, toward nightfall, his strength was rapidly decreasing, and all felt that the end was close at hand. All at once he raised himself up with a last spasmodic effort, held out his hands to Mr. and Madame Zeltner, greeted his Emily with a sweet smile, and, heaving a gentle sigh, sank back. He was dead.

A post-mortem examination took place next day, and the remains were then embalmed. The body was covered all over with the traces of old wounds; several deep scars adorned his breast, and his skull was crossed with sabre-strokes. When the corpse was undressed the undertaker found on his breast a white handkerchief, which he had worn there ever since his youth, and of the meaning of which few persons were aware. It was the last love-pledge which Louisa Sosnowska, daughter of the Marshal of Lithuania, had given to him, and which he had worn on his heart for forty years past as a precious relic of his pure and only love. Forty years before, when the illustrious deceased had been but an obscure captain, he had wooed the young lady. But her haughty parents had scornfully rejected the poor young nobleman. An elopement was the consequence of this reply, and already the two lovers had escaped under color of the night, and were close to the goal of their wishes when armed pursuers overtook them. Kosciuszko defended himself with lion-hearted courage, but he was overpowered and sank, severely wounded, to the ground. When he awoke to consciousness all that he found of his beloved was a handkerchief which she had dropped, and which was stained with his blood. He picked it up; it was the same handkerchief which was found after his death. It was on account of this unhappy love affair that the young officer quitted the Polish service and devoted his sword to the deliverance of the American colonies. He never forgot Louisa Sosnowska, and always rejected the advice of his friends to marry another lady. Louisa, on her part, became, several years afterwards, the wife of a distinguished Pole, but she always remained devoted in true friendship to her beloved Thaddeus.

From a clever article on "Woman's Work and Wages," we take the following:—

There are now eight States of the Union in which the females are in excess of the males, to the number of 74,360, according to the latest census report (1860). Massachusetts alone has 36,970 more females than males; New York has an excess in the same direction of 11,032; while the little State of Connecticut has 7802 more females than males in her territory. But these figures represent the population of all ages from one year upward, and I find that the excess is confined entirely to middle-aged persons, and hence the above figures by no means represent the excess of women of the working age over the men of the same stage of life—say from 15 to 50 years of age. The males between the ages of 1 and 15 years, and between 50 and upward, largely predominate in each of the eight States; the excess on the part of the women is wholly confined to the ages of 15 to 50. Thus in the State of New York, for instance, there are 38,783 more females than males between the ages of 15 and 50—three and a half times the whole excess in the State.

Still greater and more startling is the excess of females of what is usually considered the marriageable age, 15 to 30 years, over the men of marriageable ages, 25 to 40. In New York there are 591,745 females aged from 15 to 30, against 458,908 males of from 25 to 40, showing an excess of 132,837 females. This proves conclusively that the marriageable young women of New York are in a bad way to get husbands; particularly so since it must also be borne in mind that there is a large number of men of marriageable age who will never marry.

The census reports, besides revealing that the excess of females is confined to those between 15 and 30, also show that this great excess is not to be found in the agricultural, but the manufacturing districts and the large cities. If we apply the calculation as above to the large cities of the Northeast the result will be astounding. It would seem to indicate that in the city of New York alone, where the excess of women over men of all ages and colors is 21,050, there are actually about two hundred thousand more females over 15 and under 30 years of age than there are males over 25 and under 40. And taking the several cities which are commercially and socially a part of the metropolis, including all Manhattan Island, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, and Hoboken, the result shows that there are 300,000 more young women than men just in the prime of life, while there are really about 115,000 who cannot hope to obtain husbands of their own or any other age. Equally startling and painful facts, showing the same obstacles to marriage in England, have lately been published in the *North British Review.* It appears that the number of women who are obliged to remain single in England and Wales in consequence of the disproportion of the sexes is between three and four hundred thousand. The number of ladies who actually are single exceeds one million and a half, and of these twelve hundred and thirty thousand are in the bloom and prime of life.

I had occasion, some time since to visit several of the principal manufacturing establishments of New York city in search of statistics in regard to the numbers of women employed, and the average wages received by them. Of course, I could arrive at the former only approximately; there is no positive data as to numbers to be obtained, but the aggregate is much larger than is generally supposed; certainly, the facts which I obtained astonished me. Taking the statements of a number of manufacturers largely employing women as the basis for calculation, I arrived at the conclusion that about 100,000 women were employed in other than domestic labor, and supported themselves, but this is evidently erroneous. And yet more than one manufacturer insisted that at least 50,000 more should be added to this; but as I am convinced they meant to include the thousands of women who do needle-work and plain sewing in such moments as they can snatch from domestic duties at home, I have left them out of this estimate. And, indeed, it is highly probable that many of this class are included in the estimates on which are based the calculation which shows that there are 100,000 women employed as manufacturers, etc. This can hardly be, for the total female population between the ages of 15 and 50 of New York and Kings counties, N. Y., and Hudson county, N. J., which contain the cities of New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City, is only 339,797. It is probable that not more than one-fourth of these support themselves by other than domestic work. Of this number employers with whom I conversed thought there were 40,000 seamstresses—not needle-women who ply the needle as a magic wand, and produce the most delicate and costly fabrics, but plain sewers engaged in making clothing, etc., at wholly unremunerative rates. This estimate doubtless included the many who make this labor a secondary consideration of their lives. But I have no doubt that a very large proportion of the working-women of the city and country indeed are engaged in this unremunerative field, while dozens of better paying manufactures are avoided. There are probably 18,000 or 20,000 seamstresses in New York and its adjacent cities who might be employed in fields where the demand is greater, the pay better, and the work lighter, less confining, and far healthier.

By the last census of London, England, it appears there are 65,128 seamstresses and needle-women, of whom 43,928 are milliners and dressmakers.

The following table, showing the comparative average wages paid to women in various trades and professions, is believed to be very nearly correct:—

TABLE OF WOMEN'S WAGES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Book-folders | $8 | per week. |
| Book-sewers | 8 | " " |
| Bookbinders | 10 | " " |
| Compositors | 10 | " " |
| Paper Box Makers | 5 | " " |
| Paper Collar Makers | 5 | " " |
| Needle-women | 9 | " " |
| Seamstresses | 4½ | " " |
| Fur-trimmers | 8 | " " |
| Envelope Makers | 7 | " " |
| Photograph Mounters | 8 | " " |
| Telegraph Operators | 10 | " " |
| Designers | 12 | " " |
| Saleswomen | 8 | " " |
| School Teachers | 12 | " " |
| Actresses | 18 | " " |
| Ballet Girls | 6 | " " |

In addition to these articles there is one, elegantly illustrated, entitled "Traveling in Siberia," and another illustrated article on "The Unwelcome Guests of Insects." The serial of "The Woman's Kingdom," by the author of "John Halifax," is continued.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY.

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE,
At Cape Island, N. J.,

was opened on the 25th of June.

Situated but a few rods from the beach, with three hundred good bathing-rooms standing directly at the surf, and with fine shade trees upon the lawn, this house must surpass any other at the Capes, as well for its outside attractions and conveniences as for its extensive and well regulated interior.

The COLUMBIA has long been sustained by a substantial and select patronage from all parts of the country, and its appointments may be depended upon as strictly first-class. For rooms, etc., address

GEORGE J. BOLTON, Proprietor,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
BOLTON'S HOTEL,
6 12 fmw tf HARRISBURG, Pa.

BELVIDERE AND DELAWARE RAILROAD COMPANY.

"DELAWARE WATER GAP."

NOTICE.—For the special accommodation of Passengers desirous of spending Sunday at the DELAWARE WATER GAP, an additional line will leave the Water Gap every MONDAY MORNING at 6 o'clock, arriving in Philadelphia about 11 A. M.

Lines leave Kensington Depot for Delaware Water Gap daily (Sundays excepted) at 7 A M and 2·30 P. M.

7 25 eod5w W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
*ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.*
Is now open for the reception of Guests.
*Music under the direction of Simon Hassler*

Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by applying to

BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,
6 2 3m] ATLANTIC CITY, or No. 827 RICHMOND Street.

## FLAGS, BANNERS, ETC.

1868.

PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST

FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS,
Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins,
OF BOTH CANDIDATES.

Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Agents wanted everywhere.

Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.

Political Clubs fitted out with everything they m require.

CALL ON OR ADDRESS

W. F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
618 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

## SEWING MACHINES.

THE GREAT
AMERICAN COMBINATION
BUTTON-HOLE OVERSEAMING
AND
SEWING MACHINE,
Its wonderful Popularity Conclusive Proof of its Great Merit.

The increase in the demand for this valuable Machine has been TENFOLD during the last seven months of its first year before the public.

This grand and surprising success is unprecedented in the history of Sewing Machines, and we feel fully warranted in claiming that

IT HAS NO EQUAL,

Being absolutely the best

FAMILY MACHINE
IN THE WORLD,

And intrinsically the cheapest for it is really two Machines combined in one. Sold at the

S. W. Cor. of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,
PHILADELPHIA [5 30 stuthtf

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. 8 4ŧ

JOHN CRUMP.
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AN
NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
5 2ŧ PHILADELPHIA.

## STEAMBOAT LINES.

BRISTOL LINE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON,
VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD CAPE COD, and all points of railway communication, East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canal street, adjoining Debrasses street Ferry, New York, at 5 P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, connecting with steamboat train at Bristol at 4·30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the morning trains from that city. The most desirable and pleasant route to the White Mountains. Travellers for that point can make direct connections by way of Providence and Worcester or Boston. State-rooms and Tickets secured at office on Pier in New York.

6 15m H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

FOR CAPE MAY.

On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS.

The splendid new steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain INGRAM, leaving Pier 19 above Vine street, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9·15 A. M., and returning from Cape May on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

FARE.......$2·25, including Carriage Hire.
Servants...$1·50, " "
Children...$1·25, " "
Season Tickets, $10. Carriage Hire extra.

The Lady of the Lake is a fine sea-boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers.

G. H. HUDDELL.
CALVIN TAGGART.
Office—No. 38 N. DELAWARE Avenue. [6 30tf

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

| Leaves Arch Street Wharf | Leaves South Trenton. |
|---|---|
| Saturday, Aug. 22, 2½ P. M | Saturday, Aug. 22, 6½ A. M |

Sunday, August 23, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| Monday, Aug. 24, 5½ A. M | Monday, Aug 24, 9 A. M |
| Tuesday, " 25, 6 A. M | Tuesday, " 25, 10 A. M |
| Wed'day, " 26, 6½ A. M | Wed'day, " 26, 10½ A. M |
| Thursday " 27, 8 A. M | Thursday, " 27, 12 M. |
| Friday, " 28, 9 A. M | Friday, " 28, 1 P. M |

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8·30 and 9·50 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8·30 and 9·50 A. M., and 3·30 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6·50 A. M., 12·50, and 3·50 P. M. Stopping at Chester and Hook each way.

Fare, 10 cents between all points.

Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either boat. 6 3 tf

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.

Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.; returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

Light freights taken.

L. W. BURNS,
4 28 tf Captain.

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 2 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.

Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 4 11 tf

## INTERNAL REVENUE.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
*CENTRAL DEPOT,*
No. 103 S. FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
(One door below Chesnut street),
ESTABLISHED A. D. 1862.

Our stock comprises all the denominations printed by the Government.

ALL ORDERS FILLED AND FORWARDED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS, IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT, a matter of great importance.

Drafts on Philadelphia Post Office, Greenbacks, and National Bank Notes received in payment. The following rates of commission are allowed:—

| | |
|---|---|
| On $20 | TWO PER CENT. |
| From $20 to $100 | FOUR PER CENT. |
| From $100 upwards | FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT |

The commission is payable in stamps.

All orders, etc., should be addressed to

STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Orders received for Stamped Checks, Drafts, Receipts, Bill-Heads, etc., and the best rates o commission allowed.

We have constantly on hand

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS OF ALL KINDS,
AND STAMPED ENVELOPES.

## FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

H. S. K. G.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27ŧrp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
112 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

## GAS FIXTURES.

JOHN J. WEAVER. J. SELLERS PENNOCK.
WEAVER & PENNOCK,
PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,
No. 37 NORTH SEVENTH STREET,
Philadelphia.

Country Seats fitted up with Gas and Water, in first-class style. An assortment of Brass and Iron Lift and Force Pumps constantly on hand

LEAD BURNING AND CHEMICAL PLUMBING.

N. B.—Water Wheels supplied to the trade and others at reasonable prices. 7 31 1m

GAS FIXTURES.—
MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA,
No. 718 CHESNUT Street,

manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes.

All work warranted. 3 11ŧ

## TRUSSES.

"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS," No. 1347 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 1 20wfm

## SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS, BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TRIPOLI, ALEPPO

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
2 26† E. CUNARD.

## SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments, for carrying the Mails, intend despatching their steamers as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| CITY OF ANTWERP | Saturday, August 29 |
| CITY OF PARIS | Saturday, September 5 |
| CITY OF WASHINGTON (via Halifax) | Tuesd'y, Sept. 8 |
| CITY OF LONDON | Saturday, September 12 |
| CITY OF BALTIMORE | Saturday, September 19 |

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 NORTH River.

Rates of passage by the Mail Steamer SAILING EVERY SATURDAY:—

| Payable in Gold. | | Payable in Currency. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $100 | Steerage | 35 |
| " to London | 105 | " to London | 40 |
| " to Paris | 115 | " to Paris | 47 |

Passage by the Tuesday steamers:—Cabin, $90, gold; Steerage, $30, currency. Rates of passage from New York to Halifax—Cabin, $20; Steerage, $10, in gold. Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates. Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40, currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends. For further information, apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, New York.
Or, O'DONNELL & FAULK, Managers,
12 9ŧ No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Through Line to California via Panama Railroad.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Sailing from New York on the 5th and 20th of EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday.

Passage lower than by any other line.

For information address

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
Pier No. 46 NORTH RIVER, New York,
Or THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. H. WEBB, President, CHAS. DANA, Vice-Pres
Office—54 EXCHANGE Place, New York. 3 3 9m

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to

TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
Or to THOMAS T. SEARLE,
11 No. 217 WALNUT street.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent, 805
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1ŧ

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1ŧ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR BOSTON—VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

The BOSTON and NEWPORT LINE, by the splendid and superior steamers NEWPORT, METROPOLIS, OLD COLONY, and EMPIRE STATE, of great strength and speed, constructed expressly for the navigation of Long Island Sound, running in connection with the OLD COLONY AND NEWPORT RAILROAD.

Leave PIER 28, NORTH RIVER, foot of MURRAY Street.

The steamer NEWPORT, Captain Brown, leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.

The steamer OLD COLONY, Captain Simmons, leaves Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.

These steamers are fitted up with commodious state-rooms, water-tight compartments, and every arrangement for the security and comfort of passengers, who are afforded by this route a night's rest on board, and on arrival at NEWPORT proceed per railroad again, reaching Boston early on the following morning.

A baggage master is attached to each steamer, who receives and tickets the baggage, and accompanies the same to its destination.

A steamer runs in connection with this line between NEWPORT and PROVIDENCE daily, Sundays excepted.

Freight to Boston is taken at the same rates as by any other regular line, and forwarded with the greatest expedition by an express train, which leaves NEWPORT every morning (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock, for Boston and New Bedford, arriving at its destination about 11 A. M.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or at the office, on PIER 28, NORTH RIVER. For state-rooms and berths apply on board, or if it is desirable to secure them in advance, apply to

E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
227† No. 72 BROADWAY, New York.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75, and $30 currency.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for 6 months.

ATALANTA,
BELLONA,
CELLA,
WM. PENN.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N CLARK, No. 26 BROADWAY, New York.

For freight apply at No. 54 SOUTH street, N. Y.
226†] HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT. FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for

LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, AND DERRY,
From Pier No. 20 North River.

Rates of passage payable in currency.

To Liverpool, Glasgow, and Derry, cabins $90 and $75, according to location.

Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.

Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.

Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, etc., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 6 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners. 2 26†

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 NORTH River:—

| | |
|---|---|
| NAPOLEON | Lemarie |
| PEREIRE | Duchesne |
| VILLE DE PARIS | Surmont |
| ST. LAURENT | Bocande |

*These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.*

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
2 26† No. 58 BROADWAY.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:—

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,

with other first-class steamers building.

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 WALL Street.
For steerage passage to [2 28†
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 BROADWAY.

## WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES

of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality, in Gold and Silver Cases.

A variety of Independent ¼ Second, for horse timing.

Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.

BUTTON AND EYELET STUDS

in great variety—newest patterns.

SOLID SILVERWARE

for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.

Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 5 11ŧp

WEDDING RINGS.

We have for a long time made a specialty of

Solid 18-Karat Fine Gold Wedding and Engagement Rings,

And in order to supply immediate wants, we keep A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES always on hand.

FARR & BROTHER,
MAKERS,
11 11amth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1868,
I WILL CLOSE DAILY AT 5 P. M.
G. W. RUSSELL,
Importer and Dealer in French Clocks, Watches Fine Jewelry, and Silver Ware,
No. 22 North SIXTH Street,
5 26ŧ PHILADELPHIA.

## STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10ŧ

## ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc., etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1ŧ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Work, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar-Draining Machines. 6 30ŧ

## PAINTED PHOTOS.

A NEW THING IN ART.—
BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOS.
A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street

Has just received a superb collection of

BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS OF FLOWERS.

They are exquisite gems of art, rivalling in beauty, naturalness of tint, and perfection of form a great variety of the choicest exotic flowering plants. They are mounted on boards of three sizes, and sold from 25 cents to $3 and $4 each.

For framing and the album they are incomparably beautiful. 3 2

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.
PHILADELPHIA, January 28, 18..

The attending Managers are:—

S. Morris Wain, No. 138 South Delaware avenue.
Adolph E. Borie, No. 153 Dock street.

Attending Physician—Dr. J. M. Da Costa, No. 1..8 Spruce street.

Attending Surgeons—Dr. Addinell Hewson, No. 35 South Fifteenth street; Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, No. 16 North Eleventh street.

The Physicians and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted), to receive applications for admission.

Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately thereafter. 21

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.

The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1868:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.
Wm. H. Moore, Wm. W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon, Ferdinand J. Dreer
Gillies Dallett, George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble, B. A. Knight.
Secretary and Treasurer—JOS. B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lotholders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAGE, CORDS TWINES, ETC.,
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 1ŧ

WIRE GUARDS,
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,
5 2 mwf† No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

# MEXICO.

### Among the Mines—How Ore is Reduced—A Silver Road.

Kane O'Donnell writes to the New York *Tribune*, from Pachuca, Mexico, as follows:—

The cheapness of silver reduction, as compared to the conversion of other metals, especially in this country, is well shown in the haciendas of Pachuca. This is the capital of a silver region radiating three or four leagues round, and comprising a score of mines, with half a dozen works of reduction, the bare majority of which are in operation. The works employ the barrel and torta processes of washing. Smelting is disused, as the quantity of silver to be extracted thereby does not invite the cost of carrying lead from Zimapan. In a country of railroads this objection would not be. Doubtless under the proposed liberation of mining from taxes there would be ample chance to utilize all the processes, and save all the ore. By smelting the ore is fused with lead, which subsequently is separated from the silver by oxidization into litharge. Most, if not all, the ore ground in this place is subsequently baked up into chemical mud cakes, or tortas, which take up a great space of the hacienda. To be explicit, a hacienda is, in the ordinary sense, a farm; but, as understood by miners, it is a walled estate where ore is worked into silver. Within it the entire reduction is accommodated, and by means of stamps, arastras, tortas, barrels, puddles, and troughs, the ore is crushed, ground, mixed, and cleared. In short, a hacienda carries on in grand scale the business of turning dirt into money.

Pachuca works at present three large haciendas and 100 arastras, more or less. The ore, in the first place, is brought up in a half broken state from the mine by means of a fire whim, and then, after being hammered into convenient lumps, and separated from all attle or worthless stone, it is put under the stamps to be crushed. The hacienda of Loreto still employs the rude stamping machine of the Spaniards—a great flat cog-wheel moving a cogged cylinder, with a system of wooden teeth, by which the stamps are let up and down like so many iron-hobbed cobble pounders. From the stamps the ore goes into the arastras. These are like bark mills, and are turned by mules. They include a round space of from ten to twelve feet diameter, which is paved with stones set up on edge lengthwise, and then smoothed. From the centre moves in sockets a vertical shaft from which projects the axles whereto are attached four rude, heavy millstones, and to which are hitched the traces of the mules. Under these stones, readily brought from the mountains and chipped into shape, the ore is ground as fine as meal. Each arastra has generally four of them, with as many mules. The mules are blinded to save kicking. It is a little astonishing how well these mills do their work. The old fashioned stamps have their place also. A better class of pounders would, of course, work with steam, but considering that wood is scarce at Pachuca, and that the haciendas have no steam, the Spanish stamps serve a good turn.

While in the arastra a small quantity of quicksilver is sometimes mixed with the ground ore, but it is in the *patio* that it almost wholly undergoes chemical combination. From the arastras the fine ore is run out into tanks, where, after the metal is allowed to settle and the water drain off, it is taken into the *patio*, a department which is commonly nothing more than the courtyard of a good Mexican house, but which here signifies the amalgamation yard of a silver hacienda. To this yard the ore goes to be *beneficiated*, or—to translate the Spanish verb from which the miners have coined this term—to be made good. Here it becomes a torta, or immense mudcake, into which salt is thrown, two pounds or so to every hundredweight. For one or two days the mixture rests, lime being meanwhile added to cool it if it heats too fast. Continuing cold, magistral is mixed with it. Magistral is an ore compounded of copper pyrites and sulphuretted iron, which when roasted yields a large percentage of the copper sulphate so necessary to amalgamation. The burnt magistral, reduced to a powder, and sometimes slightly mixed with salt, is applied to the torta. In time quicksilver is added, in the proportion of six to one of the calculated mass of silver. In a basin the *azogero* or amalgamator tests his mixture, and if there is too much sulphate of copper he corrects it by means of ashes, lime, or copper precipitate. The general effect of the mixture is, of course, to liberate the silver so that it shall amalgamate with the quicksilver. The torta, which in its complete state is composed of ore in the shape of mud, together with muriate of soda, sulphate of iron and copper, and quicksilver, is trodden round for many hours by mules to make the amalgam perfect. Formerly this muddy and not very wholesome business was done by men, but now it is entirely given over to the mules, whose green legs and bellies attest the effect of copper. According to need, more of each chemical ingredient is added from day to day. The silver is taken up by the quicksilver in time varying from eight to forty days. When the azogero is satisfied that his process has yielded all the silver possible, the torta-mud is scraped or slided by means of mules into a large vat, where the mass is cleaned, the amalgam settling and the refuse being washed away. In many cases men tread the vat, into which regular streams of water and ore are poured, in order to stir up the ore so that the water shall carry off its worthless particles. Sometimes a shaft with arms turned round by mules does the same work as effectually, to say the least. I have seen thirty or forty mules jogging round in the tortas, and *beneficiated* with mud up to their fetlocks, some bringing great puddles to the vats, followed by drivers as much the beneficiaries of the mud process as they. The scene was worse than Broadway in winter. At the vats, however, man and mule have a better time of it, though as yet I have seen no mules.

Quicksilver and silver in amalgam are the residue after the torta mixture is well washed and the water gently run off. Some amalgam persistently escapes into the troughs which run for a considerable distance; but these troughs are gently obstructed here and there with wood, and the feet of boys are likewise employed in stopping the metal. From the vat the amalgam is taken and poured into a thick canvas bag, through which the largest portion of the quicksilver is strained, and a dry amalgam left inside. Then it is moulded into three-cornered blocks, by beating, and in this state is put into what is called the *capellina*. This consists of a big bell which fits over a circular hollow, framed of iron, round which water is made to run. In this hollow and over a *platilla* with holes is piled the amalgam, on top of which the bell shuts down. Fire is made to play around the bell, which again is inclosed in a large brick capote, through which the flames of the furnace pass. The results of the capelina process are the vaporizing and precipitation of the mercury by heat, leaving a porous silver called *rosca*, which is subsequently melted and cast into bars. There is a less clumsy method for separating the silver than that practiced under the old-fashioned capote. The campana or bell is set lengthwise with a door, and a vent conducting to water, and the amalgam thrown in is subjected to heat, and precipitated with less ceremony. This is the German method.

What is known as the barrel process remains to be described. By way of preparation therefore the ore has to undergo a roast. Ten per cent. of common sea salt is mixed with the ore and the whole calcined. The heat is raised to ignite the sulphur, always in combination with the ore as sulphate or sulphuret, and to make the ore red hot. Thus, in about four hours, the metals become oxidized, and sulphurous acid gas is given off. At an increased temperature vapors of chloride of iron and hydrochloric acid accompany the sulphurous acid gas. The firing is continued an hour or less until the charge ceases to evolve sulphurous acid, the object being to decompose the sea salt by means of the metallic sulphates. The ore increases in bulk, becomes a deep brown, and the roasting being done, the charge is taken out. The sulphurets of copper and iron enter with the ore into the roast, and have somewhat the effect of magistral in the patu process. This being premised, the chemical explanation of the roast, as given by Regnault, is interesting and in place. The two sulphurets named disengage sulphurous acid, and are converted into oxides and sulphates. The silver sulphuret in contact with these becomes a sulphate. The sulphates fuse with the sea salt and sulphate of soda, chloride of silver, and chloride of iron, are formed. With the help of atmospheric air sesquioxide and sesquichloride of iron are formed. Sulphurets of antimony and arsenic are also oxydized; and the roast further contains chlorides of manganese, sodium, and lead, besides the sulphate of soda. Whether this statement will be intelligible or not to the general reader, it will at least suggest the great variety of elements which enter into the composition of ore.

The roasted ore now goes into the barrels. Ten hundred weight of powdered ore enter 300 weight of water, to which are added 70 to 100 pounds of wrought iron, in bits about an inch square. Fresh quantities of metal are added according to the state of dissolution, and after a couple of hours' rapid turning round of the barrels, 5 cwt. of mercury is poured into them, and the rotations continue for 18 hours. The amalgamation is supposed to be complete at the end of 20 hours, after which the barrels are filled with water and turned moderately. The amalgam is thus freed from refuse and collected in the bottoms. Silver has been taken up at from five to six ounces to the ton, and another barrelling must sometimes be undergone. It is calculated that every five tons of mineral require 15 pounds of iron and 20 pounds 12 ounces of mercury, the process of reduction occupying twenty-four hours. It is explained to me that before mercury enters the barrel sesquichloride in the ore is converted by the metallic iron into protochloride. Were the mercury to enter suddenly it would become a protochloride or calomel, and be a loss, which is prevented by allowing the protochloride of iron to form. Chloride of silver in the ore combines with the mercury in a liquid amalgam, and chloride of lead and copper join it also. Through close canvas bags the mercury is drained from the amalgam, which still contains six parts of mercury and one part of an alloy holding eighty of silver and twenty of lead, copper, antimony, bismuth, gold, zinc, and nickel, mixed. The adhering mercury is distilled away, and the impure silver refined by fusion.

Gold is found in Mexico with the silver, say at fifteen grains to the mark; but it does not pay now to extract it. Inferior ores are seldom reduced. It was lately said in Congress that the road to Real del Monte was paved with the ores as with good intentions; but that the policy of overburdening Mexico's chief industry does not make it pay to take this accumulated wealth out of the dirt into which it is cast. Measurably this is true. Poor ores are now thrown aside which with a liberated industry might be profitably reduced; and there are many reasons to suspect that the very dust of the Real road is argentiferous. The same mines cannot always be dug, nor can very rich ores always be had in the same places. There is a natural fear that without encouragement mining will restrict itself to known districts. At Real del Monte it is complained that as the ores assay less than ever, so the cost of extraction increases. Meanwhile, the 24 per cent. tax on silver, reprenting 600,000 marks out of an annual yield of two millions and a half, continues. Taking off this tax, it is reckoned that ores assaying but one mark to a monton of twenty quintals, or about twenty cwt., could be reduced with profit. By protecting the mines, all the other industries which are dependent on it are encouraged. The report lately made to the President by a mining committee enforces these facts, and it is highly probable that Congress will give heed to it; not the less because very many of its views are agreed to by the Government. The mineral resources of Mexico are as potent as ever.

## CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

COATINGS! COATINGS!

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,

ARE NOW RECEIVING NEW STYLES OF

FALL AND WINTER COATINGS,

TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE AND OTHERS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [8 26m

## FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

MARVIN'S SAFES.

ANOTHER TEST.

DOVE'S DEPOT, S. C., July 20, 1868

Messrs. WM. M. BIRD & CO., AGENTS MARVIN'S SAFES, Charleston, S. C.:

Gentlemen: On the night of the 2d instant our store and contents were destroyed by fire, and we are pleased to say we had one of your FIRE PROOF SAFES, which proved to be all you recommended. The heat was so great as to melt the brass handle, and the plate which contains the date of the patent, but the contents were not injured. The safe contained our books, papers, and notes and bonds to the amount of $16,000; also a gold watch, which had been repaired and placed therein the evening before the fire. Next day, on opening the Safe, the watch was found running. It gives us great pleasure to testify to the excellent quality of your Safes, as they are justly entitled to the highest confidence of the public. We are going to rebuild at once, and shall be in your city in a short time, when we shall call upon you, and purchase another Safe. Respectfully yours,

DE LORME & DOVE.

A PERFECT SAFE.

MARVIN'S

CHROME IRON SPHERICAL

BURGLAR SAFE,

Will resist all burglars' implements for any length of time.

PLEASE SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

MARVIN & CO.,
PRINCIPAL } 721 CHESTNUT ST.,
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265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, O.,

And for sale by our Agents in the principal cities throughout the United States. 5 26 tuths3m

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
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AZURENE,
CONCENTRATED INDIGO,
For the Laundry.—Free from Oxalic Acid.—See Chemist's Certificate
A Patent Pocket Pincushion or Emery Bag in each Twenty Cent Box. [7 27 mwf3m
For sale by all respectable Grocers and Druggists.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
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AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts and Nails.

## RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS—On and after MONDAY, May 20, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 6·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro', and Hartsville, by this train take Stage at Old York Road.

At 10·20 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate Stations.

At 1·45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.

At 2·35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 3·15 P.M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown, and for Sumneytown to North Wales.

At 4·15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.

At 5·00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9·00 and 11·05 A. M., 2·00 and 8·30 P. M.

11·05 A. M. and 2·00 P.M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1·45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6·05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·00 and 7·00 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9·30, 10·45 A. M. and 1 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 7 P. M., 11 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on east Market street, at 6·15 A. M., 7·15 A. M., 7·30 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·55 P. M.

On and after Monday, June 15, an additional Train will leave Philadelphia for Media and Intermediate Points at 5·30 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·15 A. M., and going West will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·00 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·45 A.M. and 5·00 P.M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7·30 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take Wearing Apparel only, as Baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

Philadelphia, April 1st, 1868. 4 10]

FOR CAPE MAY VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing SATURDAY, July 18, 1868.

Trains leave as follows for Cape May:—
9·00 A. M., Cape May Express, due at 12·25 (noon).
3·15 P. M., Cape May Passenger, due at 7·15 P. M.
4·00 P. M. Fast Express, due at 6·55 P. M.

RETURNING LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.
6·30 A. M., Morning Mail, due at 10·06 A. M.
9·00 A. M. Fast Express, due at 12·07 P. M.
5·00 P. M., Cape May Express, due at 8·22 P. M.

Sunday Mail and Passenger train leaves Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. Returning leaves Cape Island at 5·10 P. M. Excursion Tickets, $3.

Cape May Freight trains leave Camden daily at 9·20 A. M., and Cape Island at 6·45 A. M.

Commutation Tickets between Philadelphia and Cape May, at the following rates:—

Annual Tickets, $100; Quarterly Tickets, $50, for sale at the office of the Company in Camden, N. J.

Through Tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel), where orders can also be left for Baggage, which will be called for and checked at residences by the Union Transfer Company.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.

For Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, at 8·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.
For Cape May, 9·00 A. M., 3·15 P. M., and 4 P. M.
Woodbury Accommodation train at 6·00 P. M.
Bridgeton and Salem Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 (noon.)

Commutation Checks between Philadelphia and all stations at reduced rates.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
July 2, 1868.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 13, 1868, trains will leave the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

At 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leave Rising Sun at 5·15 A. M., and Oxford at 6 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Cars attached, will run on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·05 A. M.; Oxford, 11·46 A. M.; and Kennett, 1 P. M.; connecting at West Chester Junction with a train for Philadelphia.

On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS Train leaves Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M.; runs through to Oxford.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 7.15 A. M. connects at Oxford with daily line of stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Maryland.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same. HENRY WOOD,
4 10] General Superintendent.

THROUGH LINE BETWEEN WASHINGTON PHILADELPHIA, AND NEW YORK.

Trains between Washington and New York are now run as follows, viz.:—

FOR NEW YORK, without change of cars.

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7·45 A. M., 12·30 and 7 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave daily (except Sunday) at 7·45 and 12·15 P. M., and 4·30 and 7 P. M.

ON SUNDAY.

Leave for New York and Philadelphia at 7 P. M. only.

SLEEPING CARS for New York on 7 P. M. train daily.

Through Tickets to Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, can be had at the Station Office at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office in the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

See Baltimore and Ohio Railroad advertisement and schedule between Washington, Baltimore, Annapolis, and the West.

J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
2 25t] GEO. S. KOONTZ, Agent, Washington.

FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.

By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.

Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, S. E. corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, Before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day. [7 2] ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

## RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, August 3, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATIONS.—At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8·15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION—Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45 and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 1·00, and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Collegeville take 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Collegeville at 8·27 A. M. and 1·49 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5·00 and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1 A. M., 1·50 and 10·10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 5·25 A. M., 9·35 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 7·06 A. M., and 11·40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10·10 and 11·45 A. M., and 5·00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45, 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M. and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M., and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets, for three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 3·00, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT MAY 11, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mail Train | 8·00 A. M. |
| Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 | 10·00 A. M. |
| Fast Line | 12·00 M. |
| Erie Express | 12·00 M. |
| Paoli Accom. Nos. 2, 3, and 4—1·00, 6·00 and | 10·30 P. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | 2·30 P. M. |
| Lancaster Accommodation | 4·00 P. M. |
| Parkesburg Train | 5·30 P. M. |
| Cincinnati Express | 8·00 P. M. |
| Erie Mail | 11·15 P. M. |
| Philadelphia Express | 11·15 P. M. |
| Accommodation | 11·30 P. M. |

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cincinnati Express | 1·35 A. M. |
| Philadelphia Express | 7·10 A. M. |
| Paoli Accommodation, No. 1 | 8·20 A. M. |
| Erie Mail | 7·10 A. M. |
| Parkesburg Train | 9·10 A. M. |
| Fast Line | 9·35 A. M. |
| Lancaster Train | 12·30 P. M. |
| Erie Express | 5·00 P. M. |
| Paoli Accommodation, Nos. 2 and 3, 3·40 and | 7·10 P. M. |
| Day Express | 5·00 P. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | 9·50 P. M. |

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 Down Train, and 3½ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¼ A. M. 1, 6, 9¼ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·10 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40 and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill 7·50 A. M. 12·40, 5·40 and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

GET THE BEST—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. [illegible] CHESNUT Street below Fourth.

## RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES. FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

| | |
|---|---|
| At 5·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation | $2·25 |
| At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail | 3·00 |
| At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express | 3·00 |
| At 3·30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express | 3·00 |

At 5 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 5·30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30 and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 5·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton and Palmyra. 2 P.M. for Riverton and 3·30 P. M. for Palmyra.

At 5·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line Fare $3.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schencks and Eddington.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·30, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare $3·25.

At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line, Fare, $2.

The 9·30 A. M., and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·30, 6·30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut street, 30 minutes before departure. The cars on Market street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot; Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.
From Kensington Depot.

At 7·00 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·00 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO., AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS,
From Market St. Ferry (upper side).

At 8 A. M., 1, 4, and 6·15 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 1 and 4 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Fifty pounds of baggage only are allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to one dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.

Tickets sold and baggage checked direct through to Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Hartford, New Haven, Providence, Newport, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Utica, Rome, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Suspension Bridge.

An additional Ticket Office is located at No. 828 Chesnut street, where Tickets to New York and all important points North and East may be procured. Persons purchasing Tickets at this Office can have their baggage checked from residence or hotel to destination by Union Transfer Baggage Express.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA, Will leave from foot of Courtland street at 7 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M., and 12 night via Jersey City and Camden; at 6·30 P. M. via Jersey City and Kensington; at 10 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M. via Jersey City and West Philadelphia.

From Pier No. 1 North River at 5·30 A. M. Accommodation, and 2 P. M. Express, via Amboy and Camden. WILLIAM H. GATZMER,
6 15] Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,

commencing MONDAY, April 13, 1868. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and Intermediate Stations.

Express Train at 12·00 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 3·30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·00 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Perryville and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at New Castle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 12.00 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11·00 P. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, 7·00, and 11·30 (daily) P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M. (daily), 1·30, 4·15, and 7·30 (daily) P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9·40 A. M., Express; 2·25 P. M., Express; 6·35 P. M., Express; 8·55 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8·55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at North-East, Elkton, and Newark to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.

Through tickets to all points West, South, Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

4 8] H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE!

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO ATLANTIC CITY.

On and after SATURDAY, July 4, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Special Excursion | 6·15 A. M. |
| Mail | 7·30 A. M. |
| Freight, with passenger car attached | 9·15 A. M. |
| Express (through in two hours) | 2·00 P. M. |
| Atlantic Accommodation | 4·15 P. M. |
| Returning, leave Atlantic | |
| Special Excursion | 5·18 P. M. |
| Mail | 4·20 P. M. |
| Freight, with passenger car | 11·40 A. M. |
| Express (through in two hours) | 7·10 A. M. |
| Accommodation | 5·50 A. M. |
| Junction Accommodation to Arco and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street | 5·30 P. M. |
| Returning, leaves Arco | 6·25 A. M. |
| Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street | 10·15 A. M. and 2·00 P. M. |
| Leave Haddonfield | 1·00 P. M. and 3·15 P. M. |
| Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic, | |
| Leaves Vine street | 7·30 A. M. |
| Leaves Atlantic | 4·20 P. M. |

Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.

Additional ticket offices have been located in the Reading Room of the Continental Hotel, and at No. 625 CHESNUT Street. D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

7 3 tf

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, to the Northwest, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| WESTWARD. | | |
| Mail Train | leaves Philadelphia | 11·15 A. M. |
| " " | leaves Williamsport | 8·20 P. M. |
| " " | arrives at Erie | 8·50 P. M. |
| Erie Express | leaves Philadelphia | 12·00 noon |
| " " | leaves Williamsport | 8·50 P. M. |
| " " | arrives at Erie | 10·05 A. M. |
| Elmira Mail | leaves Philadelphia | 8·00 A. M. |
| " " | leaves Williamsport | 6·28 P. M. |
| " " | arrives at Lock Haven | 7·45 P. M. |
| EASTWARD. | | |
| Mail Train | leaves Erie | 11·00 A. M. |
| " " | leaves Williamsport | 10·15 P. M. |
| " " | arrives at Philadelphia | 7·10 A. M. |
| Erie Express | leaves Erie | 7·40 P. M. |
| " " | leaves Williamsport | 8·15 A. M. |
| " " | arrives at Philadelphia | 5·00 P. M. |

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

## AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday morning,
Aug. 25, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. [8 19 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On Thursday morning,
Aug. 27, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [8 21 3t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, 250 PIECES FLOOR OIL CLOTH, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
August 28, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; also, 250 pieces oil cloths 8 22 5t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS Ashurst Building, No 240 MARKET Street.

FIRST LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 900 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN AND HOSIERY GOODS, NOTIONS, HOOP SKIRTS, ETC.
By Catalogue, on Four Months' Credit.
On Wednesday,
August 26, 1868, commencing at 10 o'clock Included will be found a full assortment of seasonable goods worthy the attention of buyers. 8 20 4t

C. D. McCLEES & CO. AUCTIONEERS No. 506 MARKET Street. 1 8]

SALE OF 1600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.
On Thursday morning,
August 27, at 10 o'clock, we will sell by Catalogue, for cash, 1600 cases Men's, Boys', and Youth's Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.
Also, a superior assortment of Women's Misses', and Children's wear. [8 22 4t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

NOTICE.—Our Regular Weekly Sales of Household Furniture, etc., at the Auction Rooms, will be held on WEDNESDAY, instead of Monday, as heretofore.

Sale No. 1511 Swain street.
HANDSOME OILED WALNUT FURNITURE, FINE ENGLISH BRUSSELS AND VENETIAN CARPETS, Etc.
On Tuesday Morning,
25th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1511 Swain street (north of Coates street, above Fifteenth street), by catalogue, the entire Furniture, including very handsome oiled walnut and hair Cloth Parlor Furniture, superior oak dining-room Furniture, three suits handsome oiled walnut chamber Furniture, fine hair Mattresses, spring Beds, fine China and Glassware, walnut Centre Tables, Venetian Blinds, handsome English Brussels, ingrain and Venetian Carpets, kitchen utensils, etc.
The furniture was made to order, and is equal new in every respect. [8 20 3t
May be examined early on the morning of sale.

Sale at No. 529 Chesnut street.
HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, THREE HANDSOME BOOKCASES, FINE BRUSSELS CARPETS, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, etc.
On Wednesday Morning,
August 26th, at 10 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, No. 529 Chesnut street, by catalogue, very superior Furniture, including walnut and green reps parlor suit, walnut and hair cloth parlor furniture, 3 handsome walnut book-cases, 2 suits handsome walnut chamber furniture, dining-room furniture, fine French plate pier mirrors, handsome centre tables, extension dining tables, fine Brussels and other carpets, lounges, China and glass ware, mattresses superior refrigerators, cottage chamber furniture, rosewood piano-forte, fine double and single harness. 8 22 3t

Sale No. 2020 Wallace street.
HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, MANTLE MIRROR, FIRE-PROOF SAFE, HANDSOME VELVET CARPETS, ETC.
On Tuesday morning,
Sept. 1, at 10 o'clock, at No. 2020 Wallace street, by catalogue, the entire Furniture, comprising rosewood and brocatelle parlor suit; superior walnut chamber furniture; oak dining-room furniture; rosewood piano-forte; French plate mantle mirror; fire-proof chest, by Evans & Watson; handsome velvet and Brussels carpets; refrigerator; cooking utensils, etc.
May be seen early on morning of sale. [8 21 7t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street: rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 14 S. FOURTH Street.

## RAILROAD LINES.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—Trains between WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE, and WASHINGTON AND THE WEST are now run as follows, viz.:—

FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7·00, 7·45, and 12·30 P. M., and 2·00, and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR ALL WAY STATIONS.

Leave daily, except Sunday, at 7·00 A. M., and 2·00 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR WAY STATION SOUTH OF ANNAPOLIS JUNCTION.

Leave at 6·15 and 7·00 A. M., and at 2·00 and 4·35 P. M.

FOR ANNAPOLIS.

Leave at 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. No trains to or from Annapolis on Sunday.

ON SUNDAY.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave at 7·45 A. M., and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR WAY STATIONS.

Leave at 7·45 A. M., and 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

FOR ALL PARTS OF THE WEST.

Leave daily, except Saturday and Sunday, at 7·45 A. M., 4·30 and 8·45 P. M.

On Saturday at 7·45 A. M., and 2·30 P. M.

On Sunday at 4·30 and 8·45 P. M. only, connecting at Relay Station with trains from Baltimore to Wheeling, Parkersburg, etc.

Through Tickets to the West can be had at the Washington Station Ticket Office, at all hours in the day, as well as at the new office of the Bankers' and Brokers' Telegraph Line, No. 348 Pennsylvania avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets.

For New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, see advertisement of "Through Line."

J. L. WILSON, Master of Transportation.
L. M. COLE, General Ticket Agent.
2 25†] GEORGE S. KOONTZ, Agent, Washington.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND ALL POINTS NORTH and EAST, and for all Stations on Camden and Amboy and Connecting Railroads, from Walnut street wharf.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

Freight for all way points on the Camden and Amboy, Freehold and Jamesburg, and Burlington County Railroads, forwarded at 12 o'clock Noon.

For Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, Rocky Hill, and all points on the New Jersey and Belvidere Railroads, forwarded at 2½ P. M.

For New York, at 12, 2½, and 5 P. M.

Freight received from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods.

WALTER FREEMAN, Agent,
No. 226 S. Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

*CENTRAL DEPOT,*

No. 103 S. FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

(One door below Chesnut street).

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1862.

Our stock comprises all the denominations printed by the Government.

ALL ORDERS FILLED AND FORWARDED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS, IMMEDIATELY UPON RECEIPT, a matter of great importance.

Drafts on Philadelphia Post Office, Greenbacks, and National Bank Notes received in payment. The following rates of commission are allowed:—

| | |
|---|---|
| On $20 | TWO PER CENT. |
| FROM $20 to $100 | FOUR PER CENT. |
| From $100 upwards, | FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT |

The commission is payable in stamps.

All orders, etc., should be addressed to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Orders received for Stamped Checks, Drafts Receipts, Bill-Heads, etc., and the best rates of commission allowed.

We have constantly on hand

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS OF ALL KINDS,

AND STAMPED ENVELOPES.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

### THE SCAFFOLD.

**A Respite—The Execution of Alfred Alexander for the Murder of Phillis Proctor, Postponed until September 8—A Resume of the Crime and the Evidence.**

To-morrow was the day fixed by Governor Geary for the execution of Alfred Alexander (colored), who was convicted at the July term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of the murder of Phillis Proctor, a negress, with whom he had been living as man and wife, though the allegation at the time was that Phillis was married to Thomas Proctor. Immediately after his conviction and sentence, strong efforts were made to secure his pardon, and though, for a time, they seemed to be made in vain, our readers will learn from the following despatch, received by Sheriff Lyle this morning, that they finally succeeded in, at least, securing a respite:

HARRISBURG, August 24, 1868.—General Peter Lyle, Sheriff of Philadelphia:—A respite for Alfred Alexander, until September 8 will be furnished to you by to-day's mail. JOHN W. GEARY, Governor.

As considerable prominence has been given to this case within a few weeks past, we republish the testimony as produced in Court on

THE TRIAL.

On July 1 the case was called up, but the venire of jurors having been exhausted before twelve men were empanelled, the Court adjourned over until the next day, when the necessary jurors having been obtained, District Attorney Mann opened the case for the Commonwealth, reciting the facts on which the Commonwealth would ask for a verdict of murder in the first degree.

THE TESTIMONY.

Catharine Emerson (colored) was then called to the stand and testified that Phillis Proctor lived with her; she was about 22 or 23 years of age, and married to Thomas Proctor; her baby was about seven months old; her husband was away at the time of the occurrence, and had been away three years in the navy; the prisoner lived with Phillis in Emeline street, and she said he was the father of the baby; witness had been on an errand, and when she returned she found Phillis had been cut; did not see the prisoner then nor until after she died, when he returned to the city.

Examined direct—She went by the name of Phillis Shreeves generally.

Cecelia Harman (colored), a little girl, testified that when the prisoner came to the house Phillis was sitting down, sewing, with the baby on her lap; he asked how the baby was, and how she was; she replied that the baby was right well, and so was she; says he, "Lay down your sewing," and as she turned to do so, he struck her on the left side of the neck with some kind of a knife; she jumped up, dropped the baby on the floor, and hallooed she was cut; she bled when she jumped up; then he aimed a cut at her body, and she threw her left leg up and he cut her across it; he ran out the door, striking a girl who was at the door two blows; he ran off with his hands over his head; Phillis was taken to the hospital.

Cross-examined.—I live in Cullen street, back of 720, where the occurrence took place; the witness described the positions of the persons in the room.

Matilda Vanorkey (colored) testified to seeing the prisoner strike at Phillis, and when she was picked up she was cut on the head and leg; when she cried murder, witness ran up stairs.

Dr. Henry C. Chapman testified that he was a surgeon at the hospital at the time Phillis Proctor was brought there, about the 28th of October, 1867; she had a wound two or three inches long on the outside of the left thigh, about three inches above the knee; the wound was a deep one, running nearly into the knee joint; there was a slight wound on the head; her general condition was not good at the time she met with the wounds; she was at the hospital twenty-one days, and became worse, abscesses forming in her thigh; she left the hospital at her own request, and, he believed, was taken to the Almshouse; she would not permit the abscesses to be opened, and was told she must submit to the treatment of the institution, when she left.

Cross-examined—The operation was the only thing to do, but it was doubtful if she could have been entirely cured thereby. The treatment was the correct one; the abscess travelled up and down, and I think the joint was opened when she left the hospital.

Dr. E. P. Shapleigh testified to making a post-mortem examination of the body of Phillis Proctor, on the 25th of November last, at the Almshouse. The body was excessively emaciated—a little more than skin and bone. There was a scar from a wound behind the right ear. This wound was perfectly healed. The left leg had been amputated at the hip joint. Above the knee joint, on the outer front of the leg, there was a wound still open. The whole leg and thigh were diseased; the cartilages of the knee-joint destroyed by inflammation; the whole limb might be said to be an abscess; the matter was infiltrated through all the tissues. The deceased came to her death from exhaustion, caused by the diseased condition described and amputation.

Dr. Willard testified that he saw Phillis Proctor when she was admitted to the Blockley Hospital; she was in a very feeble and debilitated condition, and he thought she would die that night; stimulants were given, and an examination of her leg showed an entire abscess; her leg was opened, and it was subsequently decided to take away this great drain from her system, and amputation was performed; she died subsequently; she came to the hospital under the name of Phillis Reese.

The Commonwealth closed.

Mr. Mitchell, one of the counsel for the accused, asked the Court if it was thought the identity of the deceased had been established.

Catharine Emerson was recalled and said when she went to the Pennsylvania Hospital the name of Phillis Reeves was over the head of the bed of Phillis Shreeves; she never visited her at the Blockley Almshouse.

Mr. Mann said he had closed and desired to know if the defense had any testimony to offer.

Mr. Mitchell submitted a motion to quash the bill of indictment, the deceased not having been identified as ever having been at the Blockley Hospital.

The Court overruled the motion, as the person stabbed was cut in a peculiar way, and the person who died at the hospital was cut in a peculiar way. It would, therefore, be a question of fact for the jury to determine if they were the same person.

Counsel for the prisoner took exception to this ruling.

Mr. Mitchell now asked if the Court would accept of a demurrer to the evidence.

Judge Ludlow said in a criminal case the evidence might be demurred to, but it was optional with the District Attorney to join in the demurrer.

District Attorney Mann said he was satisfied that the body had been sufficiently identified, and to save time he had refused to join in the demurrer.

Mr. Mitchell. Then the defense closes.

THE VERDICT.

The counsel then summed up the case, and after a charge by Judge Ludlow, the jury rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree.

REASONS FOR A NEW TRIAL.

Reasons for a new trial were then filed and argued on July 3, Judges Allison, Ludlow, and Brewster sitting. The reasons assigned were:—

First, The learned Court erred in submitting to the jury the testimony of Dr. Chapman, to the effect that Phillis Proctor was taken to the hospital at Blockley Almshouse from the Pennsylvania Hospital, because the cross-examination of the witness disclosed the fact that he had no knowledge on the subject.

Second, Because there was no evidence adduced by the Commonwealth to show the whereabouts of Phillis Proctor after she left the Pennsylvania Hospital. No witness identified the body of the deceased person at Blockley Hospital as the body of the person described in the bill of indictment and alleged to have been murdered, and the jury were not justified in drawing such inference without evidence.

Third, Because it was specifically shown by the testimony of Dr. Shapleigh, Coroner's physician, on cross-examination, that he knew nothing of the person upon whom he had made the examination, and that the leg which he saw he only knew as having been told that it was the amputated leg of one Phillis Proctor.

THE MOTION OVERRULED.

Judge Allison delivered the opinion of the Court, referring to the evidence, and saying that Judges Ludlow and Brewster, whose impressions must be much more distinct than either his own or Judge Pierce's, as they sat at the trial, had not the shadow of a doubt but that the woman murdered was the same who died at the Blockley Almshouse. The question of identity was submitted to the jury, and the Court were unable to say that the evidence was not sufficient to justify the jury in their verdict. The motion for a new trial was, therefore, overruled.

THE SENTENCE PRONOUNCED.

District Attorney Mann recited the conviction of Alfred Alexander, and moved for the judgement of the Court.

Judge Allison requested the clerk to ask the prisoner if he had anything to say.

Mr. Galton, the Clerk. Alfred Alexander, have you anything to say why the sentence of death should not be pronounced upon you in accordance with law?

The prisoner. Yes, sir.

Mr. Mitchell then advanced to the dock and communicated with the prisoner, after which he said the prisoner did not know exactly what he had to say, and desired him to speak for him; but he confessed himself in the same dilemma. He could only say that he had defended the prisoner, performing his duty in good faith to the Court, and could now only recommend his client to Him who alone could forgive him.

Judge Ludlow then pronounced the sentence which the law affixes.

THE DEATH WARRANT SIGNED.

A certified copy of the record of the Court was then forwarded to Harrisburg, and on July 25, Governor Geary signed the death warrant, fixing Aug. 25 as the day for the execution.

READING OF THE INSTRUMENT TO THE PRISONER.

On July 30, Sheriff Lyle having received the document, repaired to the cell of the condemned man, accompanied by his principal Deputy, Thomas D. Smith, Esq., and were introduced to him by Mr. Howard Perkins, Superintendent of the prison, and he received them with marked kindness and courtesy. The Sheriff remarked that he had come in the performance of a reluctant duty, which he would willingly avoid, but which devolved on him by his oath of office. Alexander replied to the Sheriff, that he was expecting him to pay a visit, and that he was perfectly aware the duty was an unpleasant one. Knowing, however, that it was an official obligation, he assured the Sheriff that he regarded the proceeding in that sense alone.

Deputy Smith then asked Alexander some questions relative to his age, place of birth, etc., and the latter in reply stated that he was but 23 years of age. He was born and raised in the city of Philadelphia, and was by occupation a waiter. He had served in this capacity at the Continental Hotel, and in the summer time he was engaged in first-class hotels at the watering places. He had not been much given to the drinking of ardent spirits, but occasionally he would indulge somewhat too freely. On the night of the fatality for which he is to suffer, he had been indulging, and he does not have a clear conception as to how the difficulty originated. Of one thing, however, he says he is certain, and that is, that he was not the immediate cause of the woman's death, which he rather attributes to want of care and the unnecessary amputation of a limb.

In support of his position in this respect he urged that he left the city after the difficulty and went to New York, where he received intelligence of the death of Phillis. Supposing that her death was attributable to matters other than his own altercation with her, he says he came to Philadelphia and gave himself up to the authorities, never dreaming, however, that he would be held for any length of time, as he regarded his complicity with the affair insignificant. He therefore protests mentally against the righteousness of his sentence, upon the ground that to punish him to the extent of taking away his life is more than commensurate with his guilt. He did not, he says, directly cause the death of another, and consequently should not lose his own life. He did not murmur at the action of the Judge and jury, but he thought the Governor should save him from the gallows.

He was then informed that there was no hope of Executive clemency, as the Governor had made up his mind not to interfere. He was advised to make his peace with God during the brief period allowed for his stay on earth, and in answer to a question as to whether he desired the services of any spiritual adviser, Alexander replied that he had already secured the services of Rev. Mr. Hopkins, a colored clergyman, to attend to his spiritual wants.

The Sheriff then read the document to the prisoner. During the reading he sat apparently calm and composed, and for a few moments at its close nothing was said by any of the parties present. Deputy Smith then told the prisoner that he could thus see that his fate was irrevocably fixed, and to make good use of the time thus left him, by conferring with his spiritual adviser. The prisoner expressed a desire to do this, and bade the gentlemen a cordial good-by.

A REPRIEVE ASKED FOR.

Since the Governor fixed the day, he has received numerous petitions requesting him to grant a reprieve. The grounds laid were that the stabbing inflicted upon the woman by the prisoner was not sufficient to have caused her death, had she employed proper medical and surgical aid. It was even contended that had she taken ordinary care of herself and not have exposed herself unadvisedly, there would have been no necessity for amputating her limb, from which it was alleged, she died, and not from the wounds inflicted. It was also urged by Alexander's attorney, as a palliation of the crime, that he had voluntarily given himself up to the officers of the law.

The Governor referred all the papers to Deputy Attorney-General Newlin, and at the same time telegraphed to Judge Ludlow, who answered that he regarded the sentence as a just one. District Attorney William B. Mann, of Philadelphia, was also advised.

THE REPORT OF THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The following is Mr. Newlin's report in the case:—

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL, HARRISBURG, Aug 19.—Alfred Alexander, Philadelphia. Application for a reprieve. Crime:—Murder in the first degree. Sentence:—Death. To be executed August 25, 1868.

FACTS.

The deceased, Phillis Reese, or Proctor, had for some time been Alexander's mistress, her husband, Thomas Proctor, being absent in the naval service. Alexander, on the 27th of October, 1867, came into her room and deliberately stabbed her several times, and on the 24th of November, 1867, she died from her wounds at the Almshouse.

DEFENSE.

That the case was hurried to a conviction without time being given the prisoner for preparation. That Alexander surrendered himself to the authorities, which fact was not known to the jury, and that the wounds were not necessarily fatal, but became so by reason of deceased's refusing to allow the surgeon to operate upon her. That Alexander gave himself up to justice does not mitigate his offense. It is an act, however, which often deceives a jury, and it does not appear that the defense would have gained anything by a delay in trial, and therefore it is no reason for Executive clemency. Dr. Chapman, of the Pennsylvania Hospital, writes that Phillis was received there to be treated; that one of the wounds in the neck was trifling; the other in the thigh, three or four inches above the knee-joint, being more serious, it being feared that it would penetrate to that joint, which it subsequently did. He represents Phillis as having behaved badly, refusing to allow him to afford her surgical aid, and insisting upon being removed a considerable distance to the Almshouse when her condition required absolute quiet. He considers that she willfully threw away her chance of life. The Doctor, however, could not affirm whether she would have recovered or not, had she followed his instructions and permitted herself to be treated. There is no petition from the jurors, and no communication from the District Attorney or Judge. The evidence shows that Alexander murdered his mistress in cold blood. It does not appear what was the cause, but doubtless it was jealousy. It was very uncertain whether her life could have been saved in any event. That Alexander intended to commit murder is clear, and morally, at least, his offense would be the same, whether it resulted in death or not. He was justly convicted, and deserves no mercy.

JAMES W. NEWLIN,
Deputy Attorney-General.

His Excellency the Governor, John W. Geary.

The doomed man had become perfectly resigned to his fate, and had been receiving daily visits from his clergyman. He still persists in asserting that he had no intention to kill Phillis, and thinks it hard that he should thus die for the commission of a crime to which he had received so much instigation. He asserts that she died through her own neglect of the wound which he inflicted, and believes the verdict of the jury an unjust one.

### CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

**Disorderly Characters—A Husband Beater—Larceny of Clothing—Assaulting with a Knife—Held to Answer—A Very Serious Crime—Assaulted his Wife—Another Knife Case—Selling Liquor to Minors—Malicious Mischief.**

—At a late hour on Saturday night the policemen in the vicinity of Broad and Chesnut streets were apprized of a row at that corner. On repairing thither they discovered several men attacking a gentleman named Dougherty. Interfering, they arrested at the time Matthew Thomas, William Hargreaves, and Jackson Megary, and, subsequently, Charles Albright. Alderman Jones held them for trial.

—The case of a wife beating her husband is but seldom recorded, not that such does not often occur. On Saturday last James McCormick went to his home at Twentieth and Wood streets, and after being there a few moments was assaulted by his wife, who is represented as being a powerfully-built woman and the ruler of her domain. The shirt of James was ripped into ribbons, and he was considerably battered about the head and body. Fearing that Jane might, at some future time, repeat the dose, he called upon Alderman Pancoast, who issued a warrant, and after the hearing bound her over in $500 for her appearance at Court.

—Rosanna Hughes resides in the neighborhood of American and Jefferson streets. Some time since she received for safe-keeping two trunks from one of her relatives, who on Saturday appeared before Alderman Eggleton, and deposed that Rosanna had broken open the trunks and pawned about $50 worth of clothing which she had taken therefrom. The Magistrate held her in $1000 bail for a further hearing.

—Day Sergeant McCullin on Saturday night arrested one William Ritcaie, who was charged with committing an assault and battery on John Clark with a knife, at Juniper and Bedford streets. The accused was committed by Alderman Swift in default of $1200 bail.

—Eugene Chris, the lad who shot William Chappel on Saturday, at Allegheny avenue and Gaul street, has been held in $800 bail by Alderman Neill. The shooting was accidental.

—An old woman, fifty years of age, on Saturday, was before Alderman Hurley, alleging that she had been outraged at Cedar and Cumberland streets, by one Christian Astroth, aged thirty years. The magistrate had the accused arrested, and bound him over in $1500 bail for trial.

—Thomas Bradshaw, residing at Forty-fifth and Haverford streets, has been sent to prison by Alderman Maule, to answer the charge of committing a deadly assault and battery on his wife. It is alleged that he used a knife on her neck, nearly severing the jugular vein.

—Charles Clark was taken into custody by Day Sergeant Woodhouse yesterday, at Ridge avenue and Poplar street, for attacking one Charles Rhinehart with a knife. Alderman Pancoast held the accused for his appearance at Court.

—Magistrate Thompson, of Manayunk, has sent below Hugh Bell, a restaurant keeper, to answer the offense of selling liquor to minors.

—Several rowdies, on Saturday night, went into the lager beer saloon at Sixteenth and Filbert streets, called for beer, and wouldn't pay for it. They were shoved out of the place, when one of them, named Smith, commenced battering away at the door with a club. A policeman captured Smith, who was given a hearing before Alderman Jones, and held in $600 bail to answer.

FRAGMENTS HUMOROUS AND OTHERWISE.—The New York "Cabot" publishes a card disclaiming all connection with the defalcation of the Philadelphia "Cabot," and says that time will be his vindication.

—The Consolidated Race, Vine and Arch Streets Passenger Railway Line intends to inaugurate a new system of running its cars, by which a certain amount will be fixed as the receipts of each car per day, the surplus over the averaged amount to go into a fund to be shared at the end of the year by the conductors.

—A miniature lake flooded the intersection of Fifteenth and Willow streets on Saturday afternoon. Naughty little boys, almost nude, had a gratuitous swim therein.

—Philadelphia's churches are about reopening. The "odor of sanctity" and the "odor of Flor de Mayo" will again commingle.

—The printer who set up "in onion there is strength," did not commit an error in nature; only a trifling one in letters.

—Blackberries are plenty just now. We saw a party in carriages going "blackberrying" yesterday. Negro funeral.

—Some of our rich ones have such finical coachmen that it is often a question which is master—which man.

—A man went along Fourth street on Saturday with four shoulders—two of his own and two of another calf.

—The "Black Crook" has left us. Red tights and red fire all gone. It led many young men into crooked ways.

—Because you believe in rank, it doesn't follow that you like it in butter, pies, and some other eatables.

—The "Invincibles" have a grand parade on Wednesday evening. Look out for the capes and lanterns.

—Democratic meetings all over the city. They raise a dust, and "go it blind" for victory. Won't do.

—North Broad street was gay last evening. Fast horses in the street—fast lassies on the sidewalk.

—Alexander's doom is fearfully near. If a respite comes at all, it comes at the eleventh hour.

—The Young Men's Christian Association holds its regular monthly meeting this evening.

—Going up—a whole row of houses at Tenth street and Columbia avenue.

—Officer Camac is recovering. He has left the Hospital and gone home.

—A heavy swell—your fancy man who turns the beam at 250.

—Drowning cases are getting chronic hereabouts.

—Great Squirts—The water carts.

CAMP MEETING.—Yesterday there was a great gathering at Media, Delaware county, to attend the colored Camp Meeting which was in progress there. It is calculated that nearly ten thousand people were present during the day. They came in the cars and in an endless string of carriages, carts, and vehicles of every description. Notwithstanding the immense number present there was not the slightest disorder—every one behaving with the utmost quiet and respectability. The fact is worthy of note, that there was not on the ground a single policeman or officer of any description. What other people could have had such a gathering of blacks and whites, and yet preserved of their own free will such perfect decorum?

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.—As the Schuylkill harbor police were patrolling the banks of the river at half-past 1 o'clock yesterday morning, the cry of murder was heard. Landing at Arch street wharf, they proceeded to Twenty-third street, where they found a man lying in an insensible condition. Recovering, he gave the name of Noon, and stated that he had been knocked down and robbed of $15. While conducting him down Twenty-third street another individual who had been robbed of watch, chain, and $7 was discovered lying at Filbert street. No arrests were made.

BODY RECOVERED.—The body of Miss Isabella Smith, who was drowned at Torresdale wharf on the evening of Friday last, was recovered yesterday in the neighborhood of Bridesburg, and conveyed to the residence of her father, General Kilby Smith. This is the first accident of the kind which has occurred at Torresdale. A Coroner's inquest, with a jury of the gentlemen of the vicinity, was held at the house this morning. Verdict, accidental drowning.

AN OWNER WANTED.—A thirteen-feet green batteau is at the station at Front and Noble streets, for which an owner is wanted.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE RECORDER.—A man named William N. Stebler has had a hearing before Recorder Given upon the charge of fraudulently disposing of 181 barrels of lubricating oil, with the intention of cheating Ogden Street out of $2000. Stebley was the consignee of the oil—Street the consignor. Stebley made way with it to Scudder, Bartlett & Co. without giving any return. He was arrested by the Recorder's Detectives Franklin and Smith. Held in $700 bail to answer.

The Recorder has also held James D. Reese in $500 bail to answer the charge of keeping a disorderly house in Ledger Place.

HEARING BEFORE THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER.—At noon to-day, before United States Commissioner Aubrey H. Smith, John Riley had a further hearing upon the charge of aiding and abetting in the illicit removal of distilled spirits from the place where distilled to a place other than a bonded warehouse provided by law.

Collector Charles Abel, of the First District, was sworn, and testified to the correctness of the evidence exhibited at the first hearing, whereupon the Commissioner held the defendant to bail in the sum of $1000.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—One John Smith has been held in $1000 bail, by Alderman Delaney, to answer the charge of committing a violent assault and battery on Patrick Killfoyle. It appears that Smith and his son both assaulted Killfoyle with small garden hoes and unmercifully beat him upon the back. They did it, also upon his own premises. The officers have not as yet succeeded in catching the younger Smith.

HEARING AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—This afternoon, at the Central Station, before Alderman Beitler, Charles F. Maguire, residing at No. 62 Coates street, Deputy Sheriff of the First District of the city, was held in $800 bail to answer the charge of insulting females at Eighth and Jayne streets.

### AMUSEMENT NOTES.

AT THE WALNUT STREET THEATRE the boards left vacant by the departure of the *Black Crook*, are to be filled by the specialties of the great Leffingwell. This evening he appears as "Beppo" in Byron's burlesque of *Fra Diavolo*, and as "Romeo Jaffier Jenkins." This same Leffingwell has attained great renown in his peculiar province, and comes to us with his honors fresh upon him. He played "Romeo Jaffier Jenkins" for over two hundred nights in Edmund Falconer's farce of *Too Much for Good Nature*. Philadelphia will have a chance to shake her sides at his comicalities.

AT THE CHESNUT STREET THEATRE the *White Fawn* still fills every seat, crowds every aisle, and thrusts its scores into every corner. The spectacle is really superb, and merits all the patronage it gets. Mad'lles Bonfanti, Sohlke, Ardrion, and the other of the favorite *danseuses* are nightly *encored* and drowned amid roses. They wax more lithe and graceful at applause, and consequently secure it. The whole troupe is most excellent. The scenery fairly glitters in beauty. The *Fawn* will be produced until further notice.

AT FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE, the old favorites, Butler, Vance, and Miss Wells again appear in amusing pantomime this evening. The place now boasts a double company—and the diversity of the entertainment never permits interest to flag. The racy "Can-Can" yet rouses its rounds of applause.

### FINANCIAL ITEMS.

The New York *Herald* this morning says:—

"There was an unsettled market for gold during the whole of last week, and the fluctuations were from 143⅞ to 147⅜, while the closing quotation at 5 o'clock on Saturday was 144⅝ to 144⅜. The volume of speculative business was large, and the bear element being in the ascendent the 'short' interest was largely increased, and this will doubtless be soon turned to account by the bulls in a fresh upward movement. The lull which has lately been experienced in political affairs cannot be expected to last in view of the stormy Presidential campaign which is close upon us, and the temper of prominent politicians of both parties in relation to the financial question is by no means calculated to allay distrust. The speech of Senator Sherman at a Republican meeting at Hillsboro, Ohio, is the reverse of reassuring to the bondholders when he says:—'My mind always comes back to this conclusion, that under the law the contract between the creditor and the United States was that the creditor should loan the United States lawful money or paper money; that the United States would pay the interest at six per cent. in coin, and that the United States might at the end of the five years return to the creditor his principal sum in the same money loaned to the Government or might postpone this for twenty years. But upon this question there is a diversity of opinion not confined to parties, and the whole of it grows out of the condition of our currency.' The bears argue that as about five millions of coin interest on the public debt falls due in September this will have a tendency to depress the premium; but as the scanty reserve in the Treasury will be reduced by that amount the disbursement if it exerts any appreciable effect, ought to be in favor of an advance; but there is no reason why it should be invested with any importance by either bulls or bears. The price of gold will doubtless rise considerably higher before the end of the Presidential canvass under political causes alone, and therefore it is only a question of time as to how much longer the bears can keep it down to its present point. The Sub-Treasury disbursed $298,000 in coin during the week in payment of interest on the public debt and received $2,940,338 for Customs duties while the shipments of specie from the port fell short of $850,000. The daily range of the market during the week is thus shown:—

| | Highest. | Lowest. |
|---|---|---|
| Monday | 147¼ | 146⅝ |
| Tuesday | 147⅜ | 145⅞ |
| Wednesday | 145¾ | 144½ |
| Thursday | 144⅞ | 143⅞ |
| Friday | 144⅜ | 143⅞ |
| Saturday | 144½ | 143⅞ |

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"The week closes on an easy money market at 3@4 per cent on call with large offerings at 4 per cent. The wants of stock houses are very moderate and are freely met at 3 per cent to first class borrowers. So far the shipments of currency to the West have produced no disturbance in money, and the amounts offering are largely in excess of the needs of borrowers."

NEW YORK CITY BANK STATEMENT.

| | Aug. 15. | Aug. 22. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Specie | $22,953,850 | $19,768,681 | Dec.....$3,185,169 |
| Legal tenders | 72,935,481 | 69,757,645 | Dec..... 3,177,836 |
| Total reserve | $95,889,331 | $89,526,286 | Dec.....$6,363,005 |
| Deposits | 223,561,087 | 216,435,405 | Dec.....$7,125,682 |
| Circulation | 34,114,087 | 34,137,627 | Inc..... 23,540 |
| Tot. liabilities | 257,675,174 | 250,573,032 | Dec.....$7,102,142 |
| 25 per cent res. | 64,418,793 | 62,643,258 | ........ |
| Excess over legal reserve | $31,470,538 | 26,883,063 | Dec.....$4,587,470 |
| Loans | 277,808,618 | 275,245,781 | Dec..... 2,562,837 |

"The banks show a contraction of $2,562,837 in loans, a loss in specie of $3,185,169, and in legal tenders of $3,177,836. The loss of reserve is $4,587,470. The deposits show a loss of $7,125,682, which is about the amount that has been shipped this week. The express companies report the movement not as active, and some banks that were heavy shippers last week have had very moderate drafts this week.

The following shows the condition of the Banks as compared with the corresponding week last year:—

| | Aug. 24, 1867. | Aug. 21, 1868. |
|---|---|---|
| Loans | $259,697,679 | $275,245,781 |
| Specie | 6,028,535 | 19,768,681 |
| Circulation | 33,738,249 | 34,137,627 |
| Deposits | 188,744,101 | 216,435,405 |
| Legal Tenders | 64,960,030 | 69,757,645 |

### LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

*For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.*

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..............AUGUST 24.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..............75 | 11 A. M..............81 | 2 P. M..............87

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Wenonah, Davis, Bath, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Mary E. Graham, Fountain, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Ella F. Crowell, Howes, Boston, do.
Schr H. G. Ely, McAllister, Richmond, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr J. D. Ingraham, Dickinson, Hartford, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr S. L. Simmons, Gandy, Boston, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
St'r Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Br. brig Foyle, Goucher, 45 days from London, with 370 tons chalk to C. S. Headley.
Schr H. W. McCauley, Hubbard, 3 days from Norfolk, with juniper bolts to captain.
Schr J. D. Ingraham, Dickinson, from Hartford.
Schr Helen Mar, Nickerson, from Boston.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Aurora, Utley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Rotterdam 10th inst.
Steamship Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York yesterday.
Barque Tropic Bird, Robins, from London for Philadelphia, which put into Queenstown 9th inst., short of water, resumed her voyage 11th.
Barque T. A. Darrell, Payne, hence, at Genoa 6th instant.
Barque Luiga Graf hence, at Leghorn 3d inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Arrived, steamship City of Antwerp, Mirehouse, from Liverpool.
Steamship Aleppo, Harrison, from Liverpool.
Steamship Minnesota, Price, from Liverpool.
Brig Fruttainola, Monasteri, from Messina.
Brig Alma, Gabrs, from Rio Janeiro.

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1033 CHESNUT Street.

# THIRD EDITION

## WASHINGTON.

**Alaska to Pay for Itself—A Desperate Attempt at Murder—Naval Orders.**

**Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.**

### FROM WASHINGTON.

**Alaska Paying for Itself.**

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The Treasury Department yesterday received a remittance of $5000 in coin, on account of customs duties collected in Alaska. This is the first that has been received, and was deposited in San Francisco with the Assistant Treasurer.

### FROM BOSTON.

**A Desperate Attempt at Murder.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—A most desperate attempt at murder took place on a train on the Pittsfield and North Adams Railroad on Saturday. Henry Murray, of Lowell, accompanied by his wife, took the train at Pittsfield, and when about three miles from the station, deliberately drew a pistol and shot her through the head. The wound did not prove immediately fatal, but it is hardly possible she will recover. Murray has been committed to jail to await the result of his wife's injuries.

### FROM RHODE ISLAND.

**The Cattle Disease.**

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 24.—Governor Burnside has appointed five Commissioners on the Cattle Disease—viz.: Dr. E. M. Snow, of Providence; Joseph Osborne, of Tiverton; Hon. E. R. Potter, of Kingston; Samuel Church, of Bristol: and Stephen Harris, of Warwick. They will meet in this city to-morrow.

**Robbery and Attempted Murder.**

WORCESTER, Aug. 24.—Benjamin Gridley, 65 years of age, was shot in the head, severely injured, and robbed of $20 by Cornelius McQuirk, near the Cochituate Water Works, on Saturday afternoon. McQuirk is still at large.

**New York Stock Quotations, 3 P. M.**

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N.Y.Cent. R. | 123¾ | Cal. and R. I. R. | 98¼ |
| N.Y. and E. R. | 48⅞ | Tol. & Wabash R. | 51½ |
| Ph. and Rea. R. | 90 | Mil. and St. P. com | 68¾ |
| Mich. S. and N. I. R. | 82½ | Adams Express Co. | 47 |
| Cle. and Pitt. R. | 85 | Wells' Fargo | 27¼ |
| Chi. and N. W. com | 80⅝ | U. S. Express | 42⅛ |
| Chi. and N. W. pref. | 80½ | Tennessee 6s, new | 62 |
| Pitts. F. W. and Chi. R. R. | 106 | Gold | 145⅝ |
| | | Market dull. | |

**The Collyer and Edwards Prize Fight.**

The Baltimore *American* of this morning says:—

About 12 o'clock last night the steamer Metamora started from Pier No. 5, Light street wharf, for the scene of the prize fight between Sam Collyer, of Baltimore, and W. H. Edwards, of New York. The fight will take place to-day, it is said, at Cone river, in Westmoreland county, Virginia, about ten or fifteen miles from the mouth of the Potomac. The principals and their seconds and trainers left on the Metamora. The crowd on this steamer numbered nearly four hundred sporting men of all classes—pugilists, dog fanciers, race course gamblers, pedestrians, and a large number of thieves, burglars and pickpockets. The fancy were certainly out in strong force to patronize their peculiar amusement. The crowd were very orderly up to the time of the boat leaving, a strong force of police being on hand to compel peace. Edwards has never been in the ring before, and the general belief among those who knew best was that he would be no match for Collyer. The latter is in perfect fighting trim, and weighs 124 pounds. Edwards weighs 115 pounds, and was so unwell last night that an opinion prevailed that no fight would take place. There has been but little betting on the result, and that little with heavy odds on Collyer. There will be no fight between Abe Hickes and Collins, the "Cast iron Man." Among the crowd on the steamer were about a hundred sporting men from New York, and some few from Philadelphia. Barney Aaron was among the former. A large steam tug arrived here with a party from Philadelphia yesterday morning, and left in the evening for the scene of the combat. A boat started from Washington Saturday night, and her passengers, after spending Sunday at Piney Point, will go to Cone river this morning. The locality where the fight is to take place is about 125 miles distant from Baltimore. The boat will probably reach there about 8 o'clock this morning, and return about midnight to-night.

### A STRANGE CASE.

**A Man Attempts to Beat His Wife—Failing To Do So, He Takes Strychnine.**

The Norwich (Conn.) *Bulletin*, Aug. 21, says:—

"Eleazer Fitch, who carries on the farm of Harvey Chappell, at Lebanon, attempted to commit suicide on Thursday morning by taking a dose of strychnine of thirty or forty grains. The circumstances which led to the act appear to be in brief as follows:—Fitch's wife obtained a divorce from him last spring on account of his intemperate habits and abuse. About six weeks subsequently he advertised for a housekeeper, and receiving a reply from a woman in Hartford arrangements were made for an interview at the depot in Willimantic. On meeting her there she proposed to become his housekeeper on condition that she also became his wife. The condition was accepted and carried into immediate effect. Their married life ran smoothly until about a week ago last Wednesday, when Fitch, coming home considerably intoxicated, undertook to chastise Mrs. Fitch. She repelled, however, and he attempted to intimidate her with a six-shooter. She gained possession of the weapon—being a powerful woman—stripped him of his clothing, gave him a sound thrashing, and then presenting the revolver in her turn, drove him to bed. The same night she packed up her clothes, took all the money he had, amounting to about $60, put her trunk on a wheelbarrow and started for a neighbor's, where she remained until the next morning, when she departed for Hartford. Her husband ascertaining her whereabouts, started in quest of her on Wednesday last. Finding that he was searching for her she came down to Lebanon the same day, took the rest of her goods, and leaving a spicy note for him went back to Hartford. On his return from his fruitless errand he found the note. The bereavement weighed too heavily on his mind and he procured the bottle of strychnine from which he took the enormous dose, as stated. In a few moments after the poison was taken spasms came on, and physicians were sent for in haste. Remedies were given rendering the poison temporarily insoluble, and attempts were made to evacuate the stomach by emetics. This failing, a stomach-pump was procured. Although the physicians were at work upon him from early morning, it was not until three o'clock in the afternoon that there were any hopes of his recovery. At nine o'clock in the evening he was pronounced out of danger. Fitch was a member of the Twenty-sixth regiment and was one of the most reliable, sober men in the regiment. It is said that he will refuse to taste liquor at times for months and even years. He is considered among the best farmers of the town in which he lives.

# FOURTH EDITION

## FROM THE CAPITAL.

**The Troubles Between Secretary McCulloch and Commissioner Rollins—The Intentions of the President.**

**A Terrible Outrage in Mississippi.**

**A Dead Lock.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.

The dead lock between the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the appointment of Supervisors still continues, without the least prospect of a satisfactory conclusion. Mr. Rollins refuses to nominate any but Republicans, and Mr. McCulloch says he will not make any appointments unless the candidates are half Democrats and half Republicans. There seems to be a covert purpose on the part of the Secretary to delay action, with the hope of getting Rollins out, and thus having the Supervisors all of his own choosing.

**The President and Mr. Rollins.**

At present there is good reason to believe that the President has not abandoned the idea of suspending Mr. Rollins on the charges. He told a gentleman a few days ago who inquired when he (Johnson) would leave the city, that he did not intend going away until he had cleared Rollins out of the Internal Revenue Department.

**The Presidential Election.**

In a letter to the Hon. J. Hubley Ashton, first Assistant Attorney General, Hon. James Speed, of Kentucky, who was Attorney General under Mr. Lincoln, says there is an intense anxiety among the Republicans in the State as to the result of the approaching fall election. The Democrats are elated by their late successes. They are boasting that they will carry Pennsylvania in October by at least 20,000. Mr. Speed says that he would regard any victory gained in the Northern States as a calamity little less deplorable than a rebellion itself.

**A Terrible Outrage.**

A letter from the Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Mississippi states that Judge Morris, a prominent citizen of that State, was met lately by some Rebels and shot without a word of warning. It appears that Judge Morris had announced his intention of coming North to take a part in the canvass in such Northern States as hold elections in October. This is supposed to be the only cause for the shooting.

**The Mexican Mission.**

Notwithstanding the semi-official denial sent out by the President's White House reporter, of a paragraph which appeared in the New York papers, relative to the instructions of General Rosecrans, Minister to Mexico, it is learned from parties much better posted than said White House reporter, that the instructions received from Secretary Seward were understood by Mr. Rosecrans as indicating that the policy of our Government towards Mexico will be to support what is known as the Juarez party, as against all other factions.

**Army Orders.**

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

The following was issued to-day from the Headquarters of the Army:—

GENERAL ORDER, No. 73.—The following has been received from the War Department, and is published for the information of all concerned.

Mr. Alexander Dunbar, veterinary surgeon, has been employed by the War Department to give instructions to the farriers, veterinary surgeons, and officers of the army, under the following joint resolution of Congress, approved July 28, 1866:—That the Secretary of War be authorized and directed to contract on such terms as in his discretion he may think fair and reasonable with Mr. Alexander Dunbar for use by the Government of the alleged discovery of the said Dunbar of a mode of treatment of the diseases of the horse's foot, and for his services for instructing farriers of the army in such treatment. The amount agreed to be paid out of the fund already appropriated for the purchase of horses or general support of the army. He will be ordered to give clinical lectures upon his system, first at Washington city, and will in the course of the year of his engagement, be ordered to the principal military posts at which large numbers of horses and mules are kept. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of General Grant:

J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant General.

**The Railroad Case.**

Information has been received from Alexandria, Va., that Judge Thomas, of the Virginia Circuit Court, in the case of the Alexandria and Washington Railroad Company against the Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown Railroad Company, to-day rendered a decree turning over the road between Washington and Alexandria to the former company, and appointing commissioners to ascertain liabilities, etc. This decree militates against the decree of Judge Underwood, and further complicates the litigation. In the meantime the road is run by the lessees.

**Ship News.**

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 24.—Sailed, sloop-of-war Dale, on a cruise.

**Markets by Telegraph.**

NEW YORK, August 24.—Stocks steady; Chicago and Rock Island, 98¼; Reading, 90¼; Canton 45½; Erie Railroad 49⅝; Cleveland and Toledo, 95⅝; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 84½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 103¼; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern 82¾; New York Central, 124¾; Illinois Central, 144½; Cumberland preferred, 128; Virginia 6s, 52; Missouri 6s, 92½; Hudson River, 136; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113¾; do. 1864, 108⅝; do. 1865, 111; do. new, 107½; 10-40s, 108¾. Gold, 144⅞. Money unchanged. Sterling Exchange, 109⅜.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 24.—Cotton quiet and nominal at 29½@30c. Flour dull; City Mills super, $9·75@10; do. extra, $11@13; do. family, $13·75@14; Western super, $8@8·75; do. extra, $10·25@11·25. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn firm: white, $1·23@1·25; yellow, $1·25. Oats unchanged. Rye nominal at $1·40@1·45. Pork firm at $30·50. Bacon firm; rib sides, 17¼@17½c.; clear sides, 17¾@17⅞c.; shoulders, 14¾c.; hams, 22@23c. Lard quiet at 19c.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Cotton steady at 30@30½c. Flour dull at a decline of 10@15c.; 5500 barrels sold; State, $6·80@9·50; Ohio, $8·65@12·00; Western, $6·85@9·80; Southern, $8·60@14·75; California, $10@12. Wheat dull; 4000 bushels sold; No. 2 Milwaukie, $1·98. Corn quiet; 38,000 bushels sold at $1·14@1·22. Oats dull; [illegible]. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $28·62. Lard [illegible].

**PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, AUG. 24**

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $2000 C & Am 6s,'89 | 90¾ | 40 sh C & Am | 129½ |
| $1000 Pa & N Y Cl 7s | 84 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| $1500 City 6s, New | 103 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| $1500 Cityes, New | [illegible] | 12 sh Minehill | [illegible] |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1000 Leh gold l | 87 | 8 sh Penna R | 53½ |
| $1000 City 6s, New | 103 | 8 sh Read R | 48 |
| $600 do | 103 | 200 do | 48¼ |
| $1000 C & Am 6s, '83 | [illegible] | 100 sh Big Mt | [illegible] |

DIED.

[For additional Death Notices see the Fifth Page.]

LAFORE.—At Catonsville, Maryland, on the 22d instant, JAMES T. LAFORE.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 156 N. Ninth street, on Tuesday, the 25th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M.

SMITH.—ARABELLA THERESA, on the 21st instant, second daughter of General Thomas Kilby Smith, aged [illegible] years.

Funeral services on Tuesday, the 25th instant, at [illegible] (Exchange papers please copy.)